Campus 'revises' apartheid ties

by T.L. Vau Dell
Education Writer

At least two campus organizations are revising their policies regarding investments in firms and banks doing business in racially segregated South Africa.

Konnilyn Feig, vice president for administration, this week in a memo urged one of the organizations, Franciscan Shops, to adopt a policy of being more "socially responsible" in its investment decisions. Franciscan Shops operates the campus bookstore.

The term "socially responsible" was not defined in Feig's memo, nor was it understood by several other university officials contacted. Feig was unavailable for comment.

The other business, the Frederic Burk Foundation for Education (FBFE) didn't wait for a memo. The foundation's board of directors voted yesterday for a similar policy statement but stopped short of actually divesting the foundation of its stock holdings in U.S. companies which deal with the apartheid nation.

The policy changes may have been prompted by a recent report on investment practices in the California State Universities and Colleges (CSUC). The report's author, John Herrington, was a former consultant to the state's Senate Select Committee on Investments and Objectives.

He concluded that most of the CSUC's auxiliary businesses had corporate ties with South Africa. Among those organizations are the Franciscan Shops, the Student Union, the University Club, Associated Students and the FBFE.

Of the 61 auxiliary organizations surveyed by Herrington, only 20 had adopted positions of social responsibility in their investment dealings, the report claimed.

The report criticized the CSUC chancellor's office for not properly evaluating and recording investments by auxiliary organizations.

But auxiliary businesses are not directly controlled by the CSUC, a fact not emphasized in the report.

Last July the CSUC Board of Trustees urged various campus businesses to weigh the social implications of dealing with the apartheid government. With few exceptions, the trustees' request went unheeded until Herrington's report was released to individual campuses last month.

The senate committee sponsoring the study disbanded before Herrington completed his findings. Herrington chose to release, the unofficial document anyway, angering some CSUC finance officials.

Most of the statistical data in the report was compiled by the chancellor's business office and offers little new information. Some of its conclusions are being contested by the chancellor's staff.

"Just say that we didn't come up

● see AFRICA, page 10

PHOENIX

Volume 23 Number 4 | Thursday, February 15, 1979 | San Francisco State University

NDSL defaults down

by Ames Vincent

SF State administrators won a battle but are still losing the war against students defaulting on federally funded student loans.

The default rate on National Direct Student Loans (NDSL) peaked at 54 percent here in the 1975-76 fiscal year, the highest in the 19-campus California State University and Colleges (CSUC) system.

That year, SF State hired a commercial billing agency to pursue overdue accounts. Last year, a staff turnover in the Financial Aid Office allowed administrators to further tighten local collection efforts.

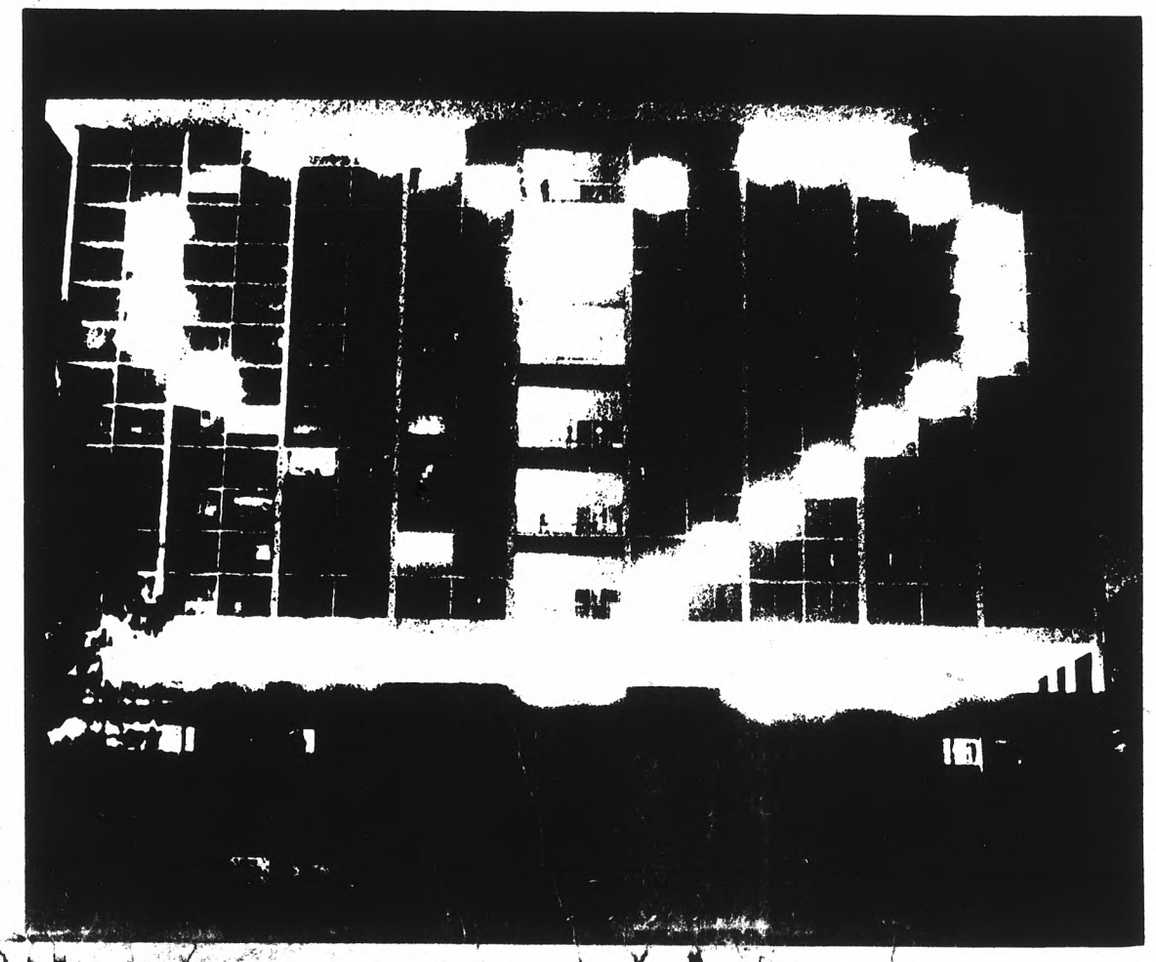
The results were dramatic:

In the 1976-77 school year, the figure dropped to 42.1 percent. Last year the default rate dipped to 22.5 percent.

Since 1965, when SF State began participating in the NDSL program, student borrowers have defaulted more than $3 million in loans. The program is financed by federal tax dollars and administered by more than 3,000 institutions nationwide.

The average NDSL default rate for the CSUC system is 18.2 percent, just above the national average of 17.7 percent.

● see LOANS, page 10



Lighthearted

Verducci Hall dormies put their hearts (not to mention their lights) into creating this blazing holiday tribute. The idea, which grew out of an assignment in David Goldstein's Photo I class, involved the help of 14 friends and more than 30 dorm residents. This shot was taken during the early evening Sunday — three days before Valentine's Day, but it's the thought that counts.

Bella's friends keep fighting

by Karen A. Linsley
Political Affairs Writer

Three California women who resigned from the Women's Advisory Committee when President Jimmy Carter fired Bella Abzug in January, charge the Carter administration with downplaying women's issues.

The women claim the committee has no effect on national policy decisions, although members are led to believe their advice is heeded.

"We were never utilized to react before a policy decision was made," said Judith Heuman, deputy director of the Center for Independent Living at Berkeley.

White House officials wouldn't allow the committee to meet with policymakers until after key decisions had been made, she said.

"If the president doesn't want to be advised then he shouldn't have a committee," said Maxine Waters, Democratic majority whip in the California Legislature.

Waters said Carter administration policy excludes women from all but Equal Rights Amendment affairs. She also said the committee is just a token group.

The advisory committee tried to advise Carter on many issues:

* They said Carter's anti-inflation program would cause more unemployment, cutbacks in social programs, and postponement of comprehensive national health insurance.

* They asked the president to appoint a committee to investigate military extravagance and make proposals for budget cuts.

* They spoke in favor of abortion and asked Carter to appoint more women to federal judgeships.

Now that two-thirds of the women on the committee have resigned, other methods of achieving these goals are being explored.

"The real action is within the state," said Cecilia Burciaga, assistant provost at Stanford University. "I'm advocating no more dependence on the federal level."

Burciaga thinks more work can be done through state and local groups. She said as long as all the different groups communicate with each other, they will be successful.

Tin Myaing Thein, one of the women who stayed with the committee, agreed.

"Some people think this incident has divided women. I don't think so. We have the same goals, some work outside and some work inside," she said. "We just have to keep the communication lines open."

Thein, Waters and Burciaga all think the firing of Abzug, although unfortunate, can have a positive side.

"The firing was terrible," said Waters, "but it gave Bella a marvelous platform to speak from."

Bella Abzug was asked to resign Jan. 12 after the committee's first meeting with Carter. White House aides said Abzug "lectured" Carter at the meeting, while Abzug said Carter "scolded" the committee.

"Bella will be more effective because she's not on the committee," said Thein. "She's a leader and always will be. She's a fighter."

"The status of women has no way to go except up," said Burciaga. She

● see WOMEN, page 10

Sleep in Monday

SF State will be closed Monday to commemorate Washington's birthday. All classes are canceled that day and administrative offices will be closed.

A sad arrival for refugees

Photo by Mark Richards

by Hamilton Leong

The iron-grated door to this south-of-Market hotel is locked. A nearby drunk notices a young man trying to enter and offers to open it. Three old men, each with a can of beer, sit in the lobby mutely gazing out the window

The young man quickly steps into the elevator and pushes a button for the sixth floor. The sight of four overfilled trash cans and the smell of urine make for a slow ride up the ancient elevator.

He gets off, finds the apartment and knocks. Nothing. He knocks again, harder. Still no response. Leaning against the door, he murmurs in Vietnamese, "It's Philip Nguyen, from the agency." The door opens.

Inside the one-room apartment lives Ly Minh Do, a refugee who escaped by boat from Vietnam. Like most Vietnamese refugees, Do, 31, and his family speak no English. They came to America in search of a better life.

For Do, the better life means sharing this bare room with his wife and three children, ages 1½ to 5.

According to Nhi Le of the Center for Southeast Asian Refugee Settlement, 190,000 Indochinese refugees have arrived in the United States since the communist takeover of Vietnam four years ago. Another 180,000 are still in refugee camps in Thailand and Maylasia.

Le estimates 8,000 refugees have settled in the Bay Area.

Since their arrival three weeks ago, the Dos have confined themselves to the room on Sixth Street between Mission and Howard, waiting. Waiting for a better apartment. Waiting for a check from the Thai government. Waiting to start a new life.

They sleep on two sheetless mattresses which take up most of the stale-smelling room. The "kitchenette" is a sink and gas stove. Below the sink is a half-filled bag of Texas grain rice, a small box of bok choy, and other Chinese vegetables. On the side of the sink are three pots and pans, four rice bowls and a few pairs of chopsticks.

In the unheated bathroom are a toilet and a rust-stained wash basin. There is no bathtub. No medicine cabinet. No mirror.

The family's personal belongings hang in one closet, less than one-quarter filled with clothing donated by charity.

Philip Nguyen, a social worker for the International Institute of San Francisco, says he hopes to find another place for the Dos in a few days.

"They can't continue to live there, especially a family of five," he says.

Despite their current hardships, Do says he's glad he escaped from Vietnam.

● see REFUGEES, page 10

Inside:

Metro report -- *pages 3, 4*

ROTC still here -- *page 5*

Iranian reaction -- *page 6*

AS meets mayor -- *page 9*

Tattooing mindS to EXploit subconscious hopes, fears

by Robert Bruce

August Bullock's pointer raced lines across the liquor ad.

A thicket of knives emerged from the whiskey glass to surround a male face. One knife pointed at the groin of a figure in an ice cube. A woman's face coldly surveyed the tableau from the other side of the glass.

A castration scene.

And it's no wonder, Bullock told the audience of 100, the magazine reader wants a drink.

Bullock, a layman in the field of subliminal persuasion in advertising, spoke Tuesday night at the Network Coffee House, on Bush Street an affiliate of the Ecumencial House near campus.

Bullock was inspired by the work of Wilson Bryan Key, author of "Subliminal Seduction," a book that describes graphic sexual scenes in liquor ad ice cubes, see-through pornography in *Playboy* centerfolds and the letters "S-E-X" drawn over everything from clouds to hair in advertising layouts.

"Incredible!" Bullock said as a member of the audience located a giant penis in a projected ad. "This is how I find the stuff, you know. I don't have any sixth sense. I've given a lot of talks to a lot of different people and they've all just come up and showed me things."

Bullock has found sex in everything from the mutilated arm of an Israeli in a *Sacramento Bee* page-one photograph to the forehead of Jimmy Carter on a *Newsweek* cover.

There was no admission fee Tuesday night and the audience was receptive to Bullock's lecture. A minor debate developed over whether the "SEX" in the photo of the Israeli originated at the Associated Press or at the *Bee*. Lighthearted speculation was that Carter had "SEX" tatooed on his forehead while in the Navy.

The classic text on subliminal advertising is Vance Packard's "The Hidden Persuaders," published in 1957. Television and a booming economy provided a fertile field for the manipulation of our wants and desires through the use of Freudian symbolism.

Emerging from the constraints of the Eisenhower era, Americans were only mildly shocked to find that automobiles were phalluses and washing machines were vaginas. Freudian thought dominated intellectual life as well as cocktail parties. Psychoanalysis was the favorite pastime of the affluent.

More shocking was Packard's evidence that a machine called a tachistoscope could flash invisible messages on a movie or television screen which register only in the subconscious mind. Investigators said subliminal popcorn advertisements on movie screens could cause stampedes to the concession stand. The implication was that similar images could be delivered via television into living rooms, persuading viewers to buy products and influencing them in other ways.

Public and press were incensed. Legislation was introduced in the United States and Canada to prohibit the use of such devices, but no proposed statutes became law. The furor subsided when further studies of

● see SEX ADS, page 10

UMI

california report

USC's top administrator says he'll quit next year

Los Angeles – John Hubbard, president of the University of Southern California, has announced he will resign in August 1980.

Hubbard, 60, said the decision had no connection to a recent controversy over relations between USC and Iran.

It had been disclosed that Hubbard had been awarded an honorary degree from the Shah of Iran in an unpublicized ceremony in Tehran in 1975.

Hubbard's resignation comes on the ceremonial anniversary of the school's opening and one decade after he assumed the position of president.

Nuts! A new way to fuel America's energy needs

Davis – A UC Davis agricultural engineering professor, John Goss, has developed an experimental gasifier capable of converting nut shells, corn cobs and wood chips into fuel for power generation.

If California's annual 27 million tons of agricultural residues could be converted into fuel for energy, it would equal 65 million barrels of oil – about 19 percent of the state's present yearly production of oil.

UC Davis researchers surveyed farms in Sutter, Butte, Colusa, and Fresno counties and found the farmers favored such an energy-producing program if their farms could be rid of such waste without interference with normal operations.

According to Goss, the success of large-scale waste collection and conversion programs depend heavily on the attitude of farmers statewide – those who grow crops such as cotton, vegetables, cereal grains and grapes.

Work under a tidal wave: Great America jobs open

Santa Clara – The time to look for a summer job is now, especially if you want a job at Marriott's Great America. The amusement park is now taking applications for 2,000 seasonal jobs for this summer.

The job openings include ride operators, food preparers, theater ushers, ticket sellers, cashiers, warehouse operators, parking lot attendants, game operators and others.

Interviews are now being held at 2401 Agnew Road in Santa Clara, from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Saturday. For further information call (408) 988-1776, ext. 501.

Japanese firm offers campus dorm/rent swap

La Jolla – UC San Diego and a Japanese corporation are considering a swap: The Japanese Interlang Corp. has offered to build a dorm on UCSD's Warren campus if 108 Japanese students may live there rent-free.

"We're not anywhere near final negotiations yet," said Larry Barrett, university housing and food services director. "Right now, it's a matter of sitting down and talking it out with Interlang."

Interlang arranges for Japanese students to study English in the United States. Students pay the corporation a fee which covers air fare, housing, food and instruction. The university, in turn, collects student fees from Interlang.

The firm's first 40 students came to UCSD last spring and lived in the dorms. The university couldn't accommodate all of them this semester, and the remainder live in off-campus apartments.

UC Berkeley overflows, sends freshmen Cruzin'

Berkeley – UC Berkeley administrators have adopted a new policy which will re-route overflow freshman applications to the UC Santa Cruz campus.

The unprecedented action is an apparent attempt to beef up the steadily declining enrollment at Santa Cruz, which specializes in undergraduate education, and halt rumors the campus may close.

As an inducement, UC is guaranteeing admission to students in their junior year to the Berkeley campus' College of Letters and Science if they agree to take their first two years of study at Santa Cruz.

Students are told if they don't choose Santa Cruz they can still be directed to one of the other UC campuses if they desire.

UC campuses advised to absorb faculty loss

Sacramento – A systemwide board of university vice presidents, Academic Senate leaders, and students has recommended that University of California campuses absorb a loss of 120 full-time faculty positions over two years.

This month's recommendation by the Academic Planning and Programs review board said losses in the first year should be distributed as follows: Berkeley, zero; Davis, seven; Irvine, six; Los Angeles, 21; Riverside, four; San Diego, seven; Santa Barbara, 10; and Santa Cruz, 5.

this week

friday 2/16

Take the path to Total Awareness with "The Reality Within," a free program of talks, music and film on Eckankar from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. in the Barbary Coast.

saturday 2/17

A Vietnamese dance sponsored, logically enough, by the Vietnamese Students Club, from 9 p.m. to 2 a.m. in the Student Union is open to all students. Bring ID.

Poetry, dancing, political education and music are included in the Pan-African Disco sponsored by the All African People's Revolutionary Party. The dance begins at 9 p.m. at 5280 Foothill Blvd. in Oakland and costs $2 at the door. For more information, call 635-0195.

tuesday 2/20

Dr. Eric S. Rabkin of the University of Michigan will speak on "Technophobia in the Arts and Humanities" from 3:30 to 4:30 p.m. in HLL 362. Discussion will follow.

wednesday 2/21

The second in a series of 15 seminars on consumer economics will be held at Giannini Middle School, 3151 Ortega St. This week's talk is entitled "Education and the Consumer" and will be given by Charles McCafree of the California Coalition for Fair School Finance.

The seminars are from 4 to 6 p.m. every Wednesday. For more information, call 469-1665.

Learn how to get your name in the paper at a free printed publicity workshop at 5 p.m. in Old Administration Building, room 116. Sponsored by the Student Activities Office, students, staff and faculty are welcome.

anytime

Deadline for prose and poetry submissions to *Transfer 37*, the SF State literary magazine, is fast approaching. Manuscripts should be placed in the Creative Writing box in the Creative Writing office, HLL 236.

***Transfer* will be published before the end of the semester, and all materials submitted will be returned to the Creative Writing box.**

BCA delegates eye Cuban media

by Katie Seger

The first delegation of American broadcasters to visit Cuba since its 1959 revolution will include 16 SF State students and teachers.

The four faculty members and 12 students are among 28 guests of the Cuban Institute of Broadcasting who will attend a broadcasting symposium April 6 to 15.

"The idea arose from an October 1978 Broadcast Communication Arts (BCA) symposium on freedom of the press," said Howard H. Frederick, a BCA lecturer and one tour organizer.

"The American press was criticized as being controlled and capitalistic by many of the television professionals from 15 countries who attended," Frederick said. "We decided to investigate a mass media system different from our own."

Professional broadcasters and teachers are paying their own way, about $900 each. The students have petitioned the student government for funding to cover half their travel costs. The Associated Students Legislature will consider the petition at its Feb. 22 meeting.

The student group is made up of nine broadcasting majors, two in journalism and one in anthropology. Each will earn two units of extension credit and must complete a research project investigating the role of broadcast media under the Cuban government's control.

The delegation will visit television and radio stations in Havana and Santiago. The tour will focus on broadcasting, but the group will also study Cuban films and newspapers.

THE
ASSOCIATED STUDENTS PRESENT:

STUDENT ACCIDENT
AND
SICKNESS INSURANCE PLAN

This plan is to be used for those times when the Student Health Service cannot be utilzed.

The policy covers an injury or sickness which commenced while the policy was in force when the Insured requires:

A. Treatment by a licensed physician; or

B. X-ray examination (not treatment); or

C. Professional local ambulance service; or

D. Necessary hospital care or service.

Enroll by Feb. 24

For more information contact
Maggie O'Brien at x2323
or drop by room M108
in the Student Union MWF 10-4.

All students attending the University
are eligible to participate in the program.

Franciscan Shops

YOUR ON-CAMPUS BOOKSTORE

★ Beginning Feb. 24, 1979, we will be open on Sat. from 10:00 am- 4:00 pm

★ A Studio book by Georgia O'Keeffe
Was $16.95 Sale Price $13.95

While supplies last!

★ E-Series Hewlett Packards Have arrived!
●31 E $54.75 ●33 E $91.19

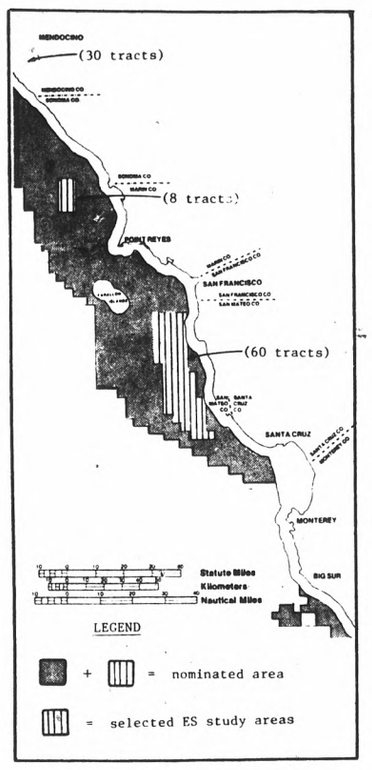
TEXAS INSTRUMENT'S
BUSINESS ANALYST $26.95
T·I· SR-40 $22.95

★ Luxo Lamp Special Model LSI/A
Ideal for artists or draftsmen
was $31.95 Now 26.95

★ New Item: Satin Disco Shorts
$7.99 a pr.

HOURS:
Mon.- Thurs. : 8:00 am- 7:30 pm
Fri.: 8:00 am- 5:00 pm
STARTING FEB. 24, 1979
Sat.: 10:00 am- 4:00 pm
DISCOUNT BOOK ROOM HOURS
Mon.- Thurs. : 10:00 am- 6:00 pm
Fri.: 10:00 am- 5:00 pm

Battle over offshore oil heats up



There are 98 proposed offshore sites in Northern California waters.

by Sheilah Downey

When the waters in the Santa Barbara channel turned a rainbow glaze from the 70,000-gallon oil spill of 1969, three men – one an ex-state senator – decided to act.

Alvin Weingund and two associates formed Get Oil Out (GOO), on organization for angry local citizens vowing to keep oil out of the sea.

The water is clear in the channel now but the Santa Barbara beaches have turned into an oily grit that soils a stroller's shoes.

On Jan. 20, the tenth anniversary of the spill, 2,000 GOO members sent a box of oil-stained shoes to President Jimmy Carter to show how they feel about the oil issue of the '80s – offshore drilling.

Cecil Andrus, secretary of the Interior, will end the four-year process of selling offshore drilling rights to oil companies in February 1981 if he gives a favorable review to an environmental impact statement now being drawn up.

There are now 98 tracts up for bid from Point Conception to the Oregon border. The government opened bids in June 1978 after the Interior Department announced plans the year before to sell leases on 1.7 million acres of submerged California coastland.

More than $20 billion in bids has been received from the seven major oil companies.

Thirty of the sites being studied in the impact statement are off the Mendicino Coast, eight are off Marin and Sonoma coastlines and 60 are offshore from San Mateo and Santa Cruz.

The question of "adequate safeguards" has environmental groups concerned. They claim Andrus is interested in selling the leases on offshore land and not overall coastal protection.

Much of the flak for the offshore leasing has been aimed at Andrus, but some credit goes rightfully to former President Richard Nixon, who encouraged acceleration of oil development in 1973 with his Project Independence Act during the Arab oil embargo.

Yet oil companies were dipping into the coast long before Nixon's act. Shell Oil purchased 49 parcels near Point Reyes and drilled experimental wells in 1963 along with several other companies. Because the oil was poor in quality and expensive to refine, the oil companies pulled out of the deal and their leases eventually expired.

Much has changed, however, since the companies made these first experiments and their doubts have miraculously changed into demands for three reasons. The poor grade of oil found in the mid-'60s can now be sold for four times the '60s price. The industry is expecting the deregulation of natural gas prices in the near future. Drilling technology has greatly improved.

When the Interior Department announced the lease-sale bids in October, they received a record 43 objections, called negative nominations, from groups and lawmakers in every county along the coast.

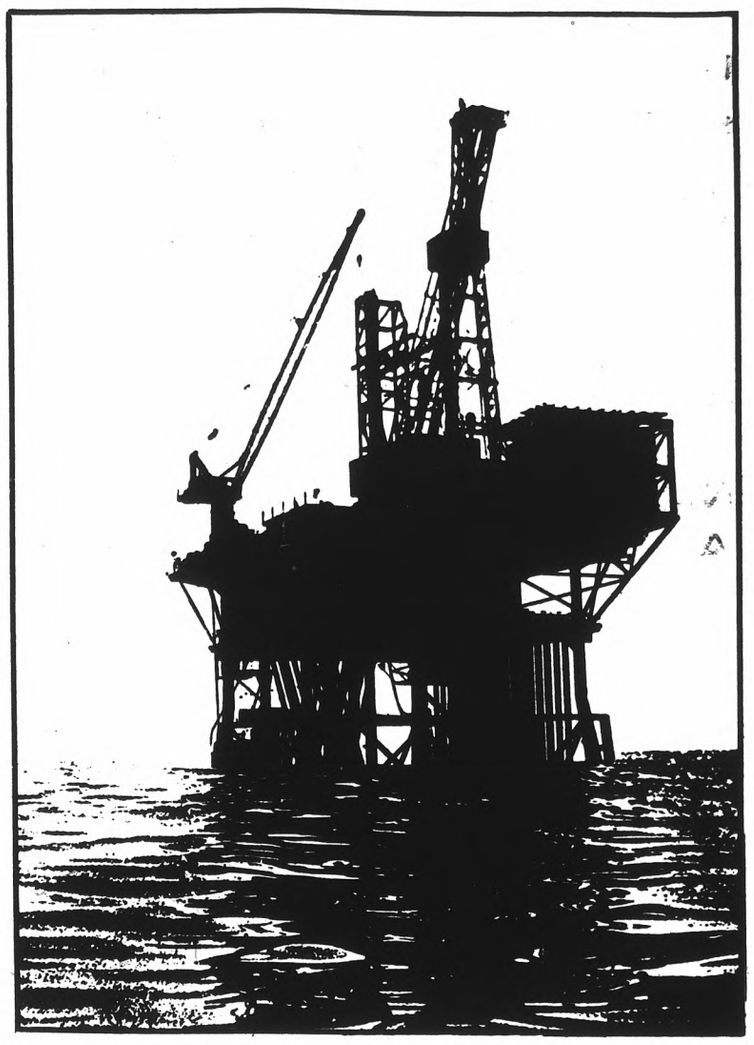
The U.S. Defense Department protested the sale near Point Reyes and the parcels were excluded from the sale. But others have not been so effective, including Senator Alan Cranston, who wanted to exclude land near San Luis Obispo.

Meanwhile, environmentalists, lawmakers and concerned citizens are closely watching the drafting of environmental impact statements which Andrus will use to determine the feasability of offshore drilling.

These groups go to Interior Department hearings around the state to argue that the aesthetic beauty of the coastline is threatened and that the oil glut in Alaska disputes any claims of an oil crisis.

But their major objections are that oil spills and pollution of the waters and shores will result from drilling. Rich Charter, Founder of Friends of the

● see OFFSHORE, page 4



This could become a common sight off the California coast.

metro report

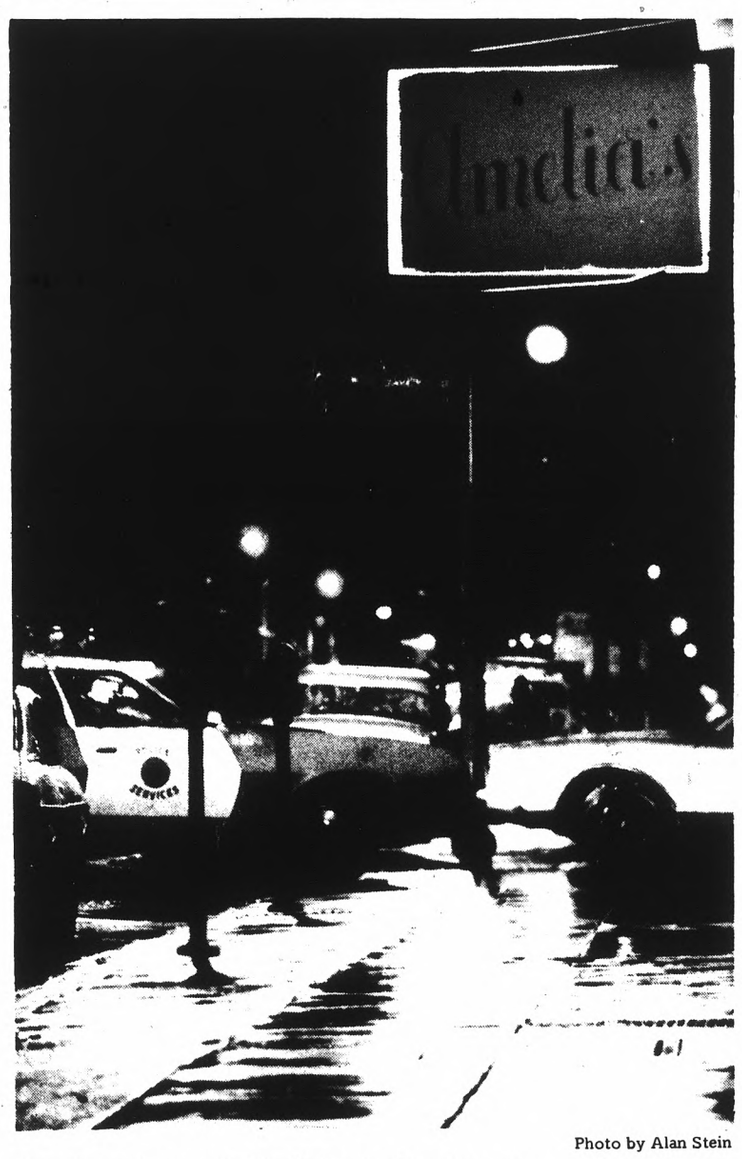


Photo by Alan Stein

Are the patrons of this Valencia Street bar being protected or harassed by the police?

Gays charge cop brutality

by Kevin Bell

The issue of police harassment of gays will move out of the bars and into the courts next week when San Francisco attorney Judy Baer files suit on behalf of two gay clients who claim the San Francisco Police subjected them to a night of verbal and physical abuse.

The suit will charge the police department and sheriff's office with misconduct and excessive use of physical force.

At 11 p.m. on Sunday, Jan. 21, Sue Davis and Shirley Wilson were getting into their car after leaving Amelia's, a gay bar at 17th and Valencia Streets. A patrol car rolled up, and according to the two women, the officers inside began to insult them.

The women said they were arrested for no reason and then physically abused outside the bar and at the Mission Police Station and the Hall of Justice. They said anti-gay insults were hurled at them and that two men were present when they were strip-searched at the Hall of Justice. They also said they required hospital treatment.

Officer Ed Pecinovski, aide to Captain George Jeffery at the Mission Station and a recently appointed liason between the police and the gay community, has a different version of the incident.

"We view it simply as two persons who were arrested," he said. "In fact, we could have charged them with more than we did. The allegation that they were beaten is false. They were here for only five minutes before we sent them to the Hall of Justice."

Police charged Davis and Wilson with a series of misdemeanors: resist-

● see ASSAULTS, page 4

Project could uproot park

by Karen A. Linsley

A two-and-a-half year study of the future use and development of Golden Gate Park is drawing fire from community organizations and urban planners.

"The plan was written as if the park were as isolated as Yosemite," said Mike McGill of the San Francisco Planning and Urban Research Association (SPUR). "We don't believe it's a plan yet."

Project Coordinator Kenneth Bernhardt said " 'Plan For Golden Gate Park' is intended to establish guidelines for preservation, use and development of the park by a process that includes planning staff, expert advisers and community involvement."

The major and most controversial part of the plan is to close most park roads. Under the plan, John F. Kennedy Drive and South Drive would join together at the east and west ends of the park to form a one-way loop around the park.

Crossover Drive would remain open as a link between the north and south sides of the park, but all other roads would be closed. Small roads leading from the loop to the various buildings and museums in the park would be open but these would end at the buildings.

Another aspect of the plan calls for the destruction of Kezar Stadium to make way for a parking lot. A shuttle bus system would bring people to and from the parking lot to various places in the park.

The goal is to eliminate, almost completely, private automobiles from the park, except those carrying handicapped persons. Bernhardt would like to see "no cars in the park," but opposition to this plan was too strong. Senior citizens living near the park objected to the closing of the roads because, they said, traffic would converge upon their neighborhoods, endangering the lives of pedestrians and taking up all the parking spaces.

Bernhardt said that was why he wanted to make Kezar Stadium into a parking lot.

"I want to avoid political opposition," he said. "Let the other agencies worry about problems outside the park. We have our own problems."

Dianne Hunter of San Francisco Tomorrow is opposed to the plan for the same reasons as the senior citizens. She said transportation priorities were reversed, and peripheral parking, mass transit and impact on outside neighborhoods weren't considered.

"The plan has not been thought through thoroughly," she said. "The city should spend a few dollars and hire a professional team to do the analysis."

Bernhardt also wants to "establish guidelines governing expansion of existing buildings and construction of new buildings."

One of these guidelines would be a "zone of influence firmly delineating the area beyond which no expansion would be permitted." Bernhardt said the only opponents to this section were the museums.

Objectives of the plan that weren't criticized were those providing for reforestation of aging trees and other plant life, preserving wildlife habitats and developing visitor services.

Recreation and Park Commissioner Amy Meyer said that even though it doesn't look it, the park is sick.

"Golden Gate Park is old," she said. "Plants age differently than people do."

In fact, both Bernhardt and Meyer say technically, the plan really isn't a plan. They attribute much of the opposition to the plan to this confusion.

"It's not a plan," said Meyer, "it's a set of objectives and policies for a plan. The document lays out the directions we propose to take."

Jeanne Lippay of the Friends of Golden Gate Park objects to the plan "because it is not implementable." She said the commissioners will run into trouble with every aspect of the plan because every aspect is a "political issue" that will take extensive individual negotiations. She also objected to the assumption there is no master plan.

"(William Hammond) Hall laid out a plan in 1871," she said.

● see PARK, page 4

Seeking ballot status

Libertarians file suit

by Mike Yamamoto

The Libertarian Party is serious about gaining third-party status on California's election ballots.

So serious that the party filed suit last Friday against Secretary of State March Fong Eu, charging that she refused to give them permanent recognition on the ballots.

"It is beginning to look like the secretary of state is out to stop us," said Bob Costello, state executive director of the Libertarian Party. "They keep presenting us with Catch-22 situations to prevent our getting on the ballot.

"State law directs that if a party's candidate receives over two percent statewide, the party is qualified as a permanent political party for all state offices," he said.

Costello said that since Ed Clark, the Libertarian candidate in the 1978 gubernatorial election, received over 5 percent of votes cast, the party has already fulfilled the requirement for permanent ballot status.

But the secretary of state's chief counsel, Anthony Miller, said the 2 percent qualification method applies only to "already qualified political parties, rather than to political bodies attempting to qualify initially."

Catch 22.

Costello said Miller's interpretation "directly contradicts" a brief filed by Eu in a 1977 case in which the Libertarian Party, the Socialist Workers Party and other third-party organizations attempted to have the California election laws changed, claiming they were too rigid.

In the brief, Eu listed the three methods of qualification and then stated: "Once the party qualifies pursuant to any of these procedures, it is entitled to participate in any partisan primary election."

Under the California Elections Code, there are three ways for a party to obtain permanent ballot status. One is by getting more than 2 percent of the vote in any statewide election.

Another is to obtain 1 percent of the state registration by January of an election year.

Third is by collecting the signatures of 10 percent of the voters by January of an election year.

Miller said the Libertarian Party took the case out of context and the

● see BALLOTS, page 4

SF cops recruit women, minorities

by Sherry Posnick

The San Francisco Police Department has accepted more than 1,200 applications from women and minorities in response to the department's drive to recruit them.

The drive is in full swing now that settlement of a suit over alleged department discrimination is imminent.

The suit was filed in 1973 by several organizations, including Officers for Justice, the NAACP and 18 individuals. A ruling will be made in March.

Recently the Board of Supervisors approved a hiring goal of 50 percent minorities, 20 percent of whom must be women. Some of the plaintiffs are not satisfied.

"We were hoping for immediate action and advancement within the department rather than increasing the numbers of minorities and women hired," said police recruiter Luana Williams.

Beyond the quota approved by the supervisors, the Police Recruiting Department has set a goal of 70 percent minority hiring, with 40 percent women. Police Civilian Coordinator Sylvia Jacobson refers to these as "good-faith goals." Of 1,625 officers, 254 are minority and 67 are women.

Although funding for the recruitment program is not expected for six months, Jacobson said, "We will continue in spite of the fact that we have no money." The city will pay the estimated program cost of $500,000.

Currently, there are 300 vacancies to fill and over the next three years job openings are expected to increase to 600 or 700.

One reason for the many vacancies, according to Williams, is that a number of officers have retired or quit.

"With the discrimination suit, a lot of officers have quit, both minority and white, over the unfair treatment in the department," said Williams.

"There will probably be no black captain until the turn of the century, or an Asian lieutenant till 1988," she said.

Eight officers have been assigned to aid recruiting, said Jacobson. Officers are also instructed to do recruiting while on the beat.

Applicants must be 20 to 35 years old, have a high school diploma or equivalent, a good driving record and no state or federal convictions. American citizenship and San Francisco residency are required. Applicants must pass a physical performance test.

Starting salary is $1,371 a month. The deadline for applications is March 9.

Scooping poop -- the problem's picking up

by Roger Cruzen

San Francisco's "pooper scooper" ordinance isn't bagging the number of sidewalk offenders it was meant to, city officials say, because manpower is scarce and one provision of the law is vague.

Dog owners in the city must now clean up after their dogs in public places or face a fine. The Board of Supervisors passed the law in August.

The San Francisco Police Department's Animal Control Division employs two officers to patrol the entire city while the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA) employs four.

"Most of our time is taken up with injured animals or biting dogs," said David Reis, an employee of the police department's animal unit.

"Our officers will give citations whenever they get a chance," said Carl Friedman, superintendent of the SPCA's animal shelter.

"But we just don't have the time to go around and give tickets out to people for violating the pooper scooper law when we have to spend so much time scraping dogs and other animals off the streets and responding to calls about biting or barking dogs."

During December 1978, Friedman said, the SPCA issued 140 citations. Only 30 of the citations were written for violations of the dog litter ordinance; the remainder went to violations of the city's leash law. In January, only 10 of 120 citations were given to owners whose dogs littered a lawn or sidewalk.

The SFPD issued 136 citations for dog-related violations last month, but according to Reis, if a person is cited for breaking the leash law, the ticket may also cite him for violating the dog litter law.

Dog litter violators are fined $10 for a first offense, $25 for a second and $50 for a third.

New York City offenders, under an equally new law, pay a stiff $100.

Because of a weakness in the San Francisco law, animal control officers from both departments have found dog owners in many cases have a defense against citations.

"The law says that the owner must carry a "suitable instrument" around at all times," Friedman said, "but it's a judgement call.

"This law was passed only because New York passed a dog law and also because nobody (on the Board of Supervisors) dared to come out and say they were for dog litter. It was a political hot potato."

John Peterson, who walks his dog twice daily at Golden Gate Park, is one dog owner affected by the law.

"I don't want to get a ticket, so I bought one of these things," he said. as he cleaned out his soiled pooper scooper in a park trash can. "It's the next best thing to teaching my dog how not to shit, which of course I can't do."

"It all comes down to responsibility," said Friedman. "Especially in younger people. We must educate that a pet is not a toy but a responsibility, and part of that responsibility is cleaning up after the pet."

Friedman has a theory that perhaps dog litter is behind many of the city's problems, but he doesn't put too much stock in it.

"People walk in dog mess in the park or on the sidewalk and they get mad. So they hate dogs, and hate people with dogs, and so they take it out on something else. It's all one damn vicious cycle."

Wear jeans and bring $2.50 if you want to gyrate at The Reunion. Or, for $15, risk the non-member act at Trocadero Transfer.

SF discos: a feverish guide

by Karen Linsley

"Don't you feel the music?
Makes you wanna just let go!
Come on, let's boogie!
Dance, dance, dance ... "

The music is so loud at most discotheques that you don't have any choice but to feel it. Lean against a wall to rest, and the transmitted vibrations shake you so hard you soon find your feet tapping and your fingers snapping. Your whole body moves in time with the music and the flashing, multicolored lights. You're back on the dance floor again.

Where do you find these places so celebrated in song? If you've got disco fever and don't know where to go, you're at least in the right city. There are discos all over San Francisco catering to the blue jean and T-shirt set, as well as three-piece-suit types. Whether you are gay, straight, married or single, there's a place for you.

One of San Francisco's most well-known discos is The City. This often-crowded nightclub, located on Montgomery Street off Broadway, is typical of most discos, with a $3 cover charge and extremely loud recorded music.

Atypical of The City is its clientele: It is one of the few places where you can find gay and straight singles and couples in a wide range of dress.

Beautiful women pack the dance floor, looking as if they'd just stepped out of the pages of *Vogue* magazine, their partners dressed in three-piece suits.

Tourists flock there, too. Paunchy, balding men in leisure suits bring their wives and look just a little hesitant, as though they need one more drink to get up the nerve to dance.

The serious dancers are there, too, whirling and twirling to show off the latest steps. Men dance with each other in sensual rhythms that speak without words.

Downstairs, away from the lights, noise and smoke is a smaller bar and nightclub with live entertainment.

To further escape the harsh atmosphere of The City, one turns to the Hyatt Regency Disco. But it costs considerably more to dance your heart out there. The cover charge is $5 and drinks cost as much as they do at The City. The music is quieter and the dance floor less crowded.

The Hyatt's dress code is more conservative than The City's (where you can wear almost anything). The Hyatt doesn't allow jeans.

A club with a similar dress code is 2001, on Union Street, where casual elegance is stressed. A sign at the front door reads, "No tennis shoes, sandals, T-shirts, hats or jeans." The cover charge is $2. If you want to meet people, this is the place.

2001 also has a hamburger kitchen and a game room, with backgammon. It features dance contests on Sunday nights, lady's night on Mondays, and free dance lessons on Tuesdays and Wednesdays.

Further down Union Street is The Reunion, where you can dance to live salsa music, which, in the words of the bartender there, "is kind of a Spanish disco."

In fact, the people at The Reunion stress that their club is "not a discotheque, but one of the few places in the city with live music."

The Reunion is casual. The average cover charge of $2.50 (depending on the band) admits you, regardless of attire, into an unpretentious room with wooden tables and a dance floor. There are no flashing lights – just spotlights for the band. And if you only want to drink, you can sit up front at the bar without paying any cover.

For what is perhaps the highest cover charge in town, $15, you can dance at the Trocadero Transfer on Fourth Street. The cover is mainly a deterrent to discourage non-members from coming in. Membership to the mostly gay club costs $50 a year.

There is drinking at Ripples, though, a much smaller disco in the Embarcadero Center. The dance floor is small, and if you're standing at the opposite end of the bar when your favorite song comes on, chances are you won't get to the dance floor before the song is over.

"I like it this way," said one slightly inebriated young man. "It's easier to meet women."

Is depression in your genes?

by Judy Wasserman
Science Writer

Duarte, Ca. – A geneticist here says he has discovered the first biochemical evidence tying mental depression, chronic alcoholism and multiple sclerosis to a protein isolated in a mutant gene.

The discovery will "increase our basic understanding of what it is exactly that causes these disorders," said David E. Cumings, the City of Hope National Medical Center doctor who first announced his findings last month.

"A person's risk is much higher of being depressive or an alcoholic if you have this mutant gene," Cumings said. But because the gene is specific to brain tissue, only the dead can be tested.

There were 10 million problem drinkers in this country last year, according to the National Clearing House for Alcohol Information. In 1977, there were 232 suicides in San Francisco.

Cumings came across the mutation he calls Pc 1 Duarte by accident. While searching for the cause of Huntington's disease, a rare neurological disorder, he first noticed the mutation. It wasn't a factor in Huntington's disease, though.

But Cumings isolated and identified Pc 1 Duarte in 65 percent of persons with multiple sclerosis, alcoholism and suicidal tendencies.

A control group of cancer, heart and Huntington's disease victims and individuals who died in accidents had a 30 percent gene rating.

Cumings also said a double dose of Pc 1 Duarte was found in 20 percent of suicide victims compared to only 2.5 percent isolated in the control group. A double dose occurs when the gene is received from both parents.

Dr. John Stubbs, SF State biology professor, cautioned that "while there appears to be a correlation (between the mutation and psychoses) it is by no means a 100 percent correlation.

"I would say there is a trend," Stubbs said, but he questioned the validity of Cumings' statistical analysis. He said the number tested was "too low to make a sweeping statement at this point in time.

"Thirty percent of those without known psychoses certainly showed presence of this stuff," Stubbs said, "but it didn't cause them to be manic depressive."

The environmental triggers are still a mystery but Stubbs believes this will open the way to "10 light years of further work."

Cumings is continuing his research in hopes of finding practical applications of his discovery that could help psychotic patients.

Rise in radio rip-offs

A rash of stolen FM radios and tape decks prompted Paul Ingram of the University Police to issue this warning:

Park in the campus parking lots or in an area near pedestrian traffic. Go to the University Police to have an identification number engraved free on your tape deck and recorded.

Ingram said about a dozen tape decks and radios have been stolen on and near campus from unattended cars in the past few weeks.

The police office is located in the Modulux Buildings in Parking Lot Seven, across from the Industrial Arts Building.

from page three

•assault

ing arrest, failure to identify themselves and public drunkenness.

Supervisor Harry Britt, Harvey Milk's replacement from the largely gay District 5, said his office has received numerous complaints about stepped-up police presence and harassment. He said the complaints are that police frequently use derogatory terms like "faggot" and "dyke," arrest gays for trivial offences like jaywalking and loitering, and use excessive force when making arrests.

Britt had a meeting with the police, Feb. 7, to talk about these alleged abuses. Police Chief Charles Gain, Captain Jeffery, Supervisor Carol Ruth Silver, attorney Baer and other representatives from the police and the gay community attended.

Gain agreed to make the Internal Affairs Division, which handles complaints of police misconduct, more responsive to the gay community. He denied, however, that there has been any increase in police activity in the gay community.

Britt said Chief Gain believes the problem lies in the gay community's perception of the police, that after Harvey Milk was killed people expected things to get worse, and that consequently, any incident involving the police substantiates this expectation.

"The police are in a virtual no-win situation when dealing with the gay community," said Pecinovski. "If they keep a high profile in gay areas they are accused of harassment. If they stay in the background and a homosexual is beaten by a gang of youths, a fairly common occurrence, they are accused of turning their backs on the gay community."

On Tuesday night, Dec. 12, Sergeant Ed Fowlie of the Central Station arrested several homosexuals in the Ambassador Hotel in the Tenderloin for soliciting for prostitution and assaulting a police officer. According to owner Hank Wilson, Fowlie hit the complaining night custodian, who was not arrested, on the head with his nightstick, opening a cut that required 13 stitches. Wilson said when he protested, Fowlie replied, "What are you getting excited about, they're just fruits."

The police would not comment on whether the incident is under investigation by Internal Affairs.

Estimates vary as to how many violent crimes against gays to unreported. Jeffery believes the rate is 30 percent higher than reported. Wayne Friday, president of the Tavern Guild, which represents 85 San Francisco gay bars, said it is closer to 50 percent. Gay representatives say the police will accuse them of inviting the beating by propositioning someone, and many liken their situation to that of women who have been raped; the victim must prove his or her innocence.

Jim Coker of the Pride Foundation, a non-profit organization providing legal counseling and other services to San Francisco's gay community, said anti-gay feelings are widespread in the police department, as is police violence directed at gays.

"Gay people still get beat up by the cops," he said. "It happens all the time."

Overall, the gay community has had a healthy relationship with city hall over the past few years. With the help of the late George Moscone and Supervisor Harvey Milk, an ordinance was passed in 1976 prohibiting discrimination against homosexuals. Some gay community leaders believe the death of these two men could result in a worsening of relations between gay people and city government.

Friday said Mayor Dianne Feinstein will not be as responsive as her predecessor to the liberal policies of Chief Gain.

"They (Feinstein and Gain) are bitter enemies," he said. "She's too smart to fire him, but she'll make it so miserable for him that he'll find it impossible to stay."

Josh Getlin, Feinstein's deputy press secretary, said Friday's assertion is "false and incorrect" and that the mayor and Chief Gain "see eye to eye on most issues and she has no plans to relieve him."

• park

Bernhardt says his plan is designed to continue Hall's original plan. His desk is scattered with photocopies of Hall's journal. Revision of the plan is underway now.

• offshore

Coast in Bodega Bay, says Friends is against oil drilling altogether and argues that clean-up technology is insufficient to handle spills that may occur in Northern California waters.

He said computer methods used by the Interior Department to determine weather conditions are "abstract and rudimentary simulations" and are not realistic in determining erratic weather off the coasts.

"They don't have the technology to clean up spills in four to six feet of water," he said. "In 10 years, if they have better technology, maybe then it would be environmentally sound, but not now."

Although Chevron Oil and other companies claim oil clean-up equipment has been greatly sophisticated in recent years, Mike Fergus of the Interior Department agrees with Charter.

"The minute you have rough seas," he said, "You have a lot of confusion about where the spill will go. The new developments made are really just an upgrade of existing equipment." The Interior Department claims the probability of oil spills has dropped considerably due to mechanical improvements and that most oil spills occur when oil is transferred from one ship to another. John Parkin of the Coast Guard said spills are caused by human, not mechanical error. For instance, over 6,000 gallons of oil were spilled into the Carquinez Strait in 1977 when a tankerman fell asleep during an oil transfer.

The oil leasing proposal in Northern California has created two distinct dichotomies: oil against water.

A coalition of legislators and environmentalists, including senators and Gov. Jerry Brown, will meet on Feb. 22 to formulate a statement and plan of action on the northern coast oil issue.

Many environmentalists feel the issue is pitting the state against the federal government and if drilling occurs it will be against the wishes of the state.

In Santa Barbara the 10-year battle is just getting hot. Last May GOO started a suit against the Interior Department and seven major oil companies who were trying to put up three new oil platforms without writing an environmental statement. The court ruled on Jan. 20 that the companies are required to write a statement before they begin drilling.

Although GOO won the first round of the issue, it is now financially wiped out by the $40,000 court costs from the case. They now plan to gather their scattered resources and draw plans for phase two of their opposition.

But Ellen Seidenberg of GOO said after 10 years of opposing the oil issues in Santa Barbara, the people have become complacent.

"You've got to think up new gimmicks to get people involved these days," she said. "People easily forget."

For more information, call GOO in Santa Barbara at 805-965-1519.

• ballots

issues in the suit are "entirely different" from those in this case.

Costello said Miller's interpretation of the law "makes it impossible for any new party ever to qualify for permanent status on the basis of its vote."

He also said the other two methods of qualification will be extremely difficult to accomplish by the January 1980 deadline, because they would require either a registration of over 70,000 voters or the signatures of over 700,000 supporters.

The Libertarian Party has requested 75,000 registration cards in an effort to achieve the second method of ballot qualification. The cards would be inserted in daily newspapers in Kern County, where the party received over 10 percent of the vote in the last race for governor.

Although Assistant Secretary of State William Durley called the request a "non-productive and wasteful use of the (registration) cards," the Libertarians will get the 75,000 additional cards on the condition they pay printing and material costs.

This procedure has never been employed before in California.

"We will sell them the cards and monitor their efforts," said Miller. "If the method is effective, we will refund their money."

Miller said law suits are not the only conflicts the Libertarian Party has had with the secretary of state's office.

In the 1978 state election campaigns, some Libertarians were printing their own registration cards, although the law only provides for the use of official cards printed by the state.

In another instance, Libertarian Party members were using the official cards but were rubber-stamping the name of their party on them. Under state law, only the names of officially qualified political parties with permanent ballot status may appear on the cards. Since the Libertarian Party did not hold that status, they were considered a write-in party.

The secretary of state made no effort to penalize the party because the law provides "no criminal remedies for their actions," said Miller.

The Libertarians currently hold permanent ballot status in six states, but Costello expects to have "45 to 50 by 1980."

UMI

insight

Zoo experts: the cage redefined

by Judy Wasserman
Science Writer

"... The comparison we must make is not between the city-dweller and the captive animal. The modern human animal is no longer living in conditions natural for his species. Trapped, not by a zoo collector, but by his own brainy brilliance, he has set himself up in a huge, restless menagerie where he is in constant danger of cracking under the strain. Despite the pressures, however, the benefits are great. The zoo world, like a gigantic parent, protects its inmates: Food, drink, shelter, hygiene and medical care are provided; the basic problems of survival are reduced to a minimum. There is time to spare ...

"The Human Zoo"
by Desmond Morris

Whether speaking of the human zoo or the animal zoo, arguments by some people run parallel. The zoo animal exhibits all the abnormalities man shows when placed in a similar environment.

But zoos, which date back to 2500 B.C. when Egyptian potentates displayed monkeys and other animals, are among Man's most ancient institutions. And it seems they are here to stay.

Today, zoo officials and experts are redefining their purpose in maintaining zoos.

Zoos are not just public animal exhibits. They are conservation banks where animals can be saved from extinction. They also give man a chance to acquaint himself with his companions in the vanishing wilderness.

One man putting these ideas into practice is Professor Hal Markowitz, a visiting scientist to SF State and past director of the Oregon Zoological Research Center in Portland.

"Zoos in my estimation, for many reasons, are quite wonderful places," said Markowitz, a self-described behaviorist. "Some people would like to see a change so that there would be no more zoos."

"Some people" see zoo animals as macabre-looking prisoners spending their days bored and sprawled out in small, grim cages. But in years to come, zoos may be the only place for animals to survive. As more and more trees are cut down to make homes and farms, more wildlife is left homeless.

"There does seem to be something improvished about the existence of most of those animals as compared to wild ones," Markowitz said. "But it's almost impossible for any zoo with any budget limitation whatsoever to reintroduce an entire wild situation."

This semester Markowitz teaches a class titled "Behavior of Captive Wild Animals" to 60 students from varying disciplines. He co-edited a book with the same name which he uses as the class text.

Since zoos are a reality, Markowitz said every effort should be made to better the animals' environments. He added that he is working toward eliminating unnatural conditions.

At the Hilo Panaewa Rainforest Zoo in Hawaii he worked with gibbons and wild cats. In the wild, gibbons fly through the air much like Tarzan, swinging from tree to tree. He designed special artificial vines which enabled the animals "to move around high up."

The serval, a small, graceful African cat with a black-spotted tawny coat, is known for its agility and quickness in seizing prey. After flushing game out of the bush, it can catch its prey on the fly.

To provide the serval a taste of his natural surroundings, Markowitz invented what he fondly terms "the flying meatball."

Stretching its long lithe body to twice its normal length, the serval will leap two body lengths to snatch its "victim."

"I personally have mixed feelings about this approach," Markowitz said regretfully. "With a little more money and more imagination it's possible to combine a more naturalistic appearance and better educational experiences."

While Markowitz speaks with some reserve about his innovations, Pat Foster-Turley, an SF State biology graduate student working with Markowitz, readily talks about her experiences with river otters. Turley, employed for the past three years at Marine World-Africa USA, was named its Educational Curator Friday. Up to now she has worked with the Asian small-clawed river otter.

A small, flesh-eating mammal with webbed feet, it feeds mainly on fish and an assortment of insects.

Having worked closely with the otters, Turley is better qualified to design and build an environment suited to their temperament.

While watching a Walt Disney movie you've probably noticed otters slithering down a slide to catch fish swimming in the water. Many zoos display these slides, but Markowitz said otters in captivity rarely use them. Markowitz, with Turley's help, hopes to bring back the flavor of the wilderness.

Marine World has no otter slide, but that will change shortly. Live fish ejected from a lock at certain intervals during the day will provide the otters an incentive to use the slide.

Markowitz said he hopes to build such a stage set at the S.F. Zoo. He is finishing a proposal which he hopes

"What we plan to do is try and make a little microcosm of nature," he said, adding that fish will be kept in controlled conditions" so they won't supplant other fish species that are indigenous here."

Markowitz will teach a summer course focusing primarily on the San Francisco Zoo, titled "Behavior Enrichment in the Zoo." Each student will select one of the species and study them "in as much depth as possible," he said.

At summer's end students will propose changes in the animals' environment to provide a more home-like habitat.

SF State professor Hal Markowitz wants to naturalize zoos.

This fellow thinks he "otter" be let out. He's one of the reasons Marine World is going to install a new slide.

Attempted ouster of ROTC narrowly fails

by Benny Evangelista Jr.

A motion to banish the Air Force ROTC from campus because the program allegedly is "a training ground for U.S. Army butchers" narrowly missed passage at the student government legislature meeting last week.

Sponsored by the Spartacus Youth League (SYL), the motion failed 7-5, three votes short of the necessary two-thirds majority needed. There were three abstentions.

Alden Cavenaugh, Humanities representative and SYL treasurer, brought the motion, charging the ROTC with "recruiting mercenaries in Rhodesia, shooting down blacks in Watts" and being involved in "Santo Domingo, Vietnam and Kent State."

ROTC spokesman Captain Pat Anderson said the real issue was academic freedom and asked if one group is ousted because another disagrees with it, "what kind of Pandora's box are we opening?"

"Do we take away the programs that they (the 28 students enrolled in ROTC) chose to take?" Anderson asked later. "If that's the case, a lot of programs will have to be questioned."

Anderson denied the SYL allegations, saying the ROTC has "nothing to do with the CIA or FBI and never will."

"They can't touch ROTC people because they signed a contract and are committed to our program," he said.

"ROTC does not train people for the National Guard," he said. "The National Guard is controlled by the state governments.

"Our objective is to train people to serve as military officers in the United States Air Force."

But Cavenaugh said the denial of any affiliation with the National Guard or other service organizations is a "smoke screen."

He noted an incident in March 1977, in which ROTC instructors recruited mercenaries for Rhodesia, which he said was reported in the *Daily Californian* newspaper.

"The nature of the job makes you follow orders and give orders," he said. "It's the same for people who come from military academies."

"The Army is not a debating society," Cavenaugh said.

Cavenaugh described the SYL as an organization of students who believe in socialism and Trotskyism, affiliated with the international Spartacus League.

The ROTC program has been on this campus since 1951 and requires its students to join the Air Force for four years after a two-year curriculum here, Anderson said.

The SYL will continue its campaign against the ROTC with an hour-long demonstration in front of the Student Union on Feb. 22 at noon.

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Library renovation asked

by Betsy Lewis

A $500,000 plan to renovate the heating and ventilation systems inside the Library is under study by the campus Department of Facilities Planning.

The renovation would bring the Library's three separate ventilation and heating systems under one system and eliminate temperature problems in the 25-year-old building.

A study completed last semester by the Guttman and MacRitchie consulting firm concluded that the present system is unable to provide comfortable conditions.

"Everything that could go wrong seems to be happening," said Orrin Deland, director of facilities planning. "We need to install one main system to take care of the whole building."

Two major additions to the original heating and ventilation system were installed after the building opened.

The first addition in 1960 was part of the Library's new west wing. The second, in 1971, was part of the new fifth and sixth floors.

The additions caused each system to overlap in certain areas. This placed extra wear on the system, said Deland, adding that adjustments should have been made in the older sections of the library with each addition.

Library employees and students in different areas of the building say they feel noticable changes in temperature.

Some have complained of "freezing" or feeling drowsy. Deland said the Guttman and MacRitchie study found areas in the building where the heating mechanism had broken. Other areas suffered from a lack of proper air circulation which caused drowsiness in some people.

"I've never had any complaints about drowsiness," said Frank Schneider, library director, "but I have heard that people have difficulty sitting and typing for long periods of time because it's cold. I've often been cold, but I can go work some place where it's warm. Others can't do that."

Schneider said he has been urging the study of the heating and ventilation systems for 4½ years. He said he has not seen the Guttman study yet.

Deland said the need to improve the system is more a result of limited funds and legislative policy than mistakes in planning.

"The state doesn't want to spend any more public funds than they have to, so by limiting the scope they can grant more projects while holding down costs," he said.

After he looks at the study, Deland says he will submit a proposal to President Romberg for the project.

Construction will begin July 1981 at the earliest. As far as obtaining the funds from the Legislature in the face of major budget cuts, Deland is hopeful.

"The library is the heart of the university system," he said. "It may be easier getting funds to fix it than it was to build it."

SUGB is sued over space plan

by Benny Evangelista Jr.

At least six student organizations will file a suit with the student government's chief justice today in an attempt to delay an action by the Student Union Governing Board (SUGB) which could force them to vacate their offices.

Last week SUGB told the organizations they had until 5 p.m. today to either sign contracts for new office spaces given them under the board's space reallocation plan, or lose their office space for this and next semester.

The suit will question the validity of the SUGB's "procedures in making the plan," according to coalition spokesman and SUGB member Richard Televara.

The organizations contend they were not consulted in the decision-making process and say it is a part of a plan by the board to remove the clubs from the Student Union entirely.

"This is a bigger issue than just saving our particular offices," said Lynn Yokoe, one of the leaders of the coalition against SUGB's plan.

"It's a trend that's being set to cut student services," she said. "If they accomplish this then it would lay a good groundwork for undercutting students' ability to organize themselves."

As of today, the clubs that signed the suit are: the Philipino-American Collegiate Endeavor (PACE), La Raza, the Student Council of Inter-Tribal Nations (SKINS), the Asian Students Union (ASU), the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), and the International Students Union (ISU).

Some of the 14 clubs involved have expressed the desire to comply with SUGB's plan, while others are undecided. Two groups, Black Students in the Media and Black Students in Business, have signed their contracts.

"The suit is just a delaying tactic," said Televara. He hopes the suit will act as an injunction against any board action to evict the clubs.

Student Union Director Lou Bauer said any action taken would be "up to the board." He said he wasn't sure what SUGB would do.

Joyce Shimizu, SUGB chairman, said the suit may not have any effect at all because the board is an auxiliary student organization not directly under the jurisdiction of the Associated Students government.

"I think the issue will just end up on the 'hill,' " said Shimizu, referring to the administration and to President Romberg in particular.

"I don't think the board will change their minds," she said.

Iranians smile, but pray for mail

by Glenn Ow

The recent takeover of Iran's government by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's forces has evoked smiles and nods of approval from many of SF State's Iranian students.

"We are very happy, of course," said Resa Tehrani, a sophomore engineering major. "Things will get better now, at home and here."

Tehrani said he didn't think his education will be affected by the change in governments, "but perhaps there will be fewer Iranians studying here in the future."

Javad Zarif, a computer science major, agreed.

"You know, we are here because there are not enough universities back home," he said. "The shah had lots of money, but he spent it on other things. Maybe now the government will be able to provide more educational facilities at home."

Zarif said he and most of his friends would prefer to study in their own country. "I went to high school at home and here, and the standards there are higher," he said.

Tehrani and Zarif are two of approximately 100 Iranian students attending SF State. Zarif said most of the students were against the shah and favored an Islamic government.

"There is only a small minority who would not prefer Khomeini," Zarif said.

Phoenix interviewed 18 Iranian students, only two of whom expressed displeasure with the takeover.

"I do not think Khomeini has the answer to all of Iran's troubles," said one Iranian who asked not to be identified. "I was against the shah because of his many abuses, but he did accomplish some good things for our country. I'm not sure if these things will continue under an Islamic government." The student cited improvements in technology and encouragement of higher education as some of the shah's accomplishments.

One female student expressed concern that educational opportunities for women might not be as readily available under an Islamic government.

"No, I don't think we will go back to having to wear veils all the time, but I feel there may be more restrictions," she said. She would not say what those restrictions might be.

But most Iranians who were interviewed spoke with cautious optimism about their country's future.

"We didn't need anyone to come and say we need modernization," said Kamyar Khashayar, an engineering major. "If we want it, we, the Iranian people, will decide, just as you decide things here.

"This is a good example for other countries fighting oppression. We didn't have any freedoms in the past, with the shah. We couldn't even talk here in the U.S., for fear of agents."

The agents Khashayar speaks of belong to SAVAK, the shah's secret police. Khashayar and Zarif both said Iranians here feel they can talk more freely now. "SAVAK may still exist," said Zarif, "but they can't do much because there is no one to back them up."

Zarif warned against the belief that the work is over now that Khomeini's people are in power.

"This is just the first step of the revolution," he said. "There's a lot that still has to be done." But he smiled as he spoke.

Zarif and his friends were not smiling when they talked about their tuition fees this semester.

Iran's postal service was closed during a recent worker's strike; no mail from home means no money from home. Their alien status prevents them from legally working full time.

"Consequently, many Iranians could not pay their tuition for the spring semester on time," said Harry Freeman, coordinator of the International Students Office.

"I don't have the figures yet, but I know a lot of them (Iranians) couldn't pay on time," said Freeman. The university is allowing these students to pay in three installments with an additional 10-percent service charge.

The deadline for the first installment is March 12, and several Iranians are relying on Iran's post office to open before that date.

"There's just no way I can pay unless my family sends me some money," said one student. "I have a part-time job, but I can't pay for tuition and eat too."

"I'm frustrated," said Freeman, who said his office can't do much to help the students financially. "If the students aren't able to pay, their units will be canceled. But there's not much we can do about it."

Hossein Ahmadi, director of educational affairs at the Iranian Consulate in San Francisco, said his hands are tied also.

"We've done all we can," he said. "We've conveyed the problem to authorities in Iran, we've helped students get work permits (for a maximum of 20 hours per week), and we've used what little reserve we have for problems requiring immediate financial aid."

Ahmadi's office serves 12 western states, which means "we are responsible for helping 14,000 Iranians. We can't give money to all of them."

Ahmadi is also relying on Iran's post office.

"God willing, the mail will start coming in soon, hopefully in a few days," he said.

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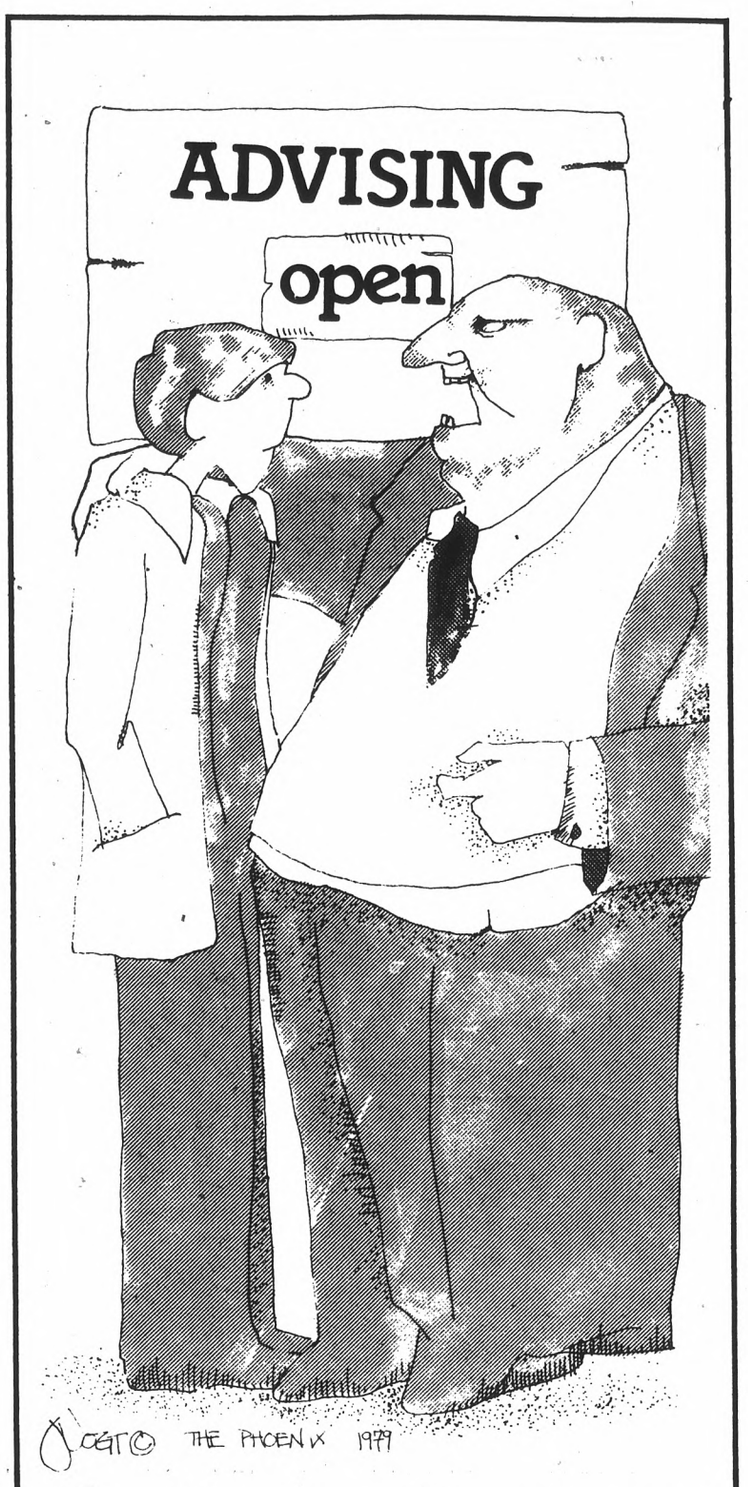

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1978
PRIZE-WINNING NEWSPAPER of the CALIFORNIA NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

David Hern

Here's one way to view the past

It is interesting to note, in this age of political upheaval and social unrest, how seldom people pay attention to the little, seemingly unimportant things that pass into our perception daily: like how a few grains of rice always remain in your shoes after the wedding ceremony; and how when you crush your finger under something, it takes at least 12 weeks before the blood clot grows to the end of your fingernail.

Now you may ask, and rightfully so, what do rice and blood clots have to do with this age of separatism? Well, let me expand further. Whooosh! There. Now I'm filling the whole room. Wow. I don't think I've ever been this large before. Looks like I'll have to get a new belt.

I'm sorry if that question is still remaining in your mind, but I simply cannot expand any further. My buttocks are already pressing against the door and my face is flattened against the window pane. Aaaargh!

Now that I think of it, it might be helpful if I were to place this concept in a historical perspective; like an antique pair of binoculars. Here is the premise restated:

When one considers history (and one must, since there is so much of it) one must also consider all kinds of other stuff. For example, supposing Richard III was king of England but also king of Wales, Cornwall, Yorkshire and Hereford (which he also was). It is clearly stated by this example that the other stuff involved is just as important as the original thing you have there. So we can see that other things have played an important role in history as well as other things. And other things come into play when considering other things too as well as history.

Actually, I think other things are much more interesting than history.

...but history also tells us that Napolean was an epileptic...

Because with history you get all kinds of kings and castles and monarchies and stuff, but with other things you get a much larger variety of things . . . and other things. History tells us that Richard II was deposed by his cousin Bolingbroke in the early 1400s. But history also tells us Napoleon was an epileptic. So there. In addition, history tells us not to play with matches, to clean up our rooms and to say "please" when we want more mint jelly.

As a matter of fact, I'm getting pretty sick of history telling me what to do all the time. I'm my own man and I can function perfectly well on my own, thank you. Besides, I'll bet history doesn't keep such a clean room anyway.

Now, back to the subject of other things. Once, in the early 17th century, William Shakespeare was summoned to the court of Queen Elizabeth to produce on command performance . . . wait a minute. I'm talking about history aren't I? Here I started out intending to talk about other things and I'm ending up talking about history. Gee, I guess history IS more important than other things. I'm sorry. I was wrong. Boy, do I feel like a fool.

Forum: Margaret Power

Puerto Rico: island of turmoil

Puerto Rico has been militarily occupied and colonized by the United States for over 80 years.

The United States entered Puerto Rico in 1898, claiming to liberate it from Spanish colonialism, even though Puerto Rico had already won autonomy from the Spanish crown. The United States militarily crushed the resistance of the people and took control of the government and economy of the island. Since then, Puerto Rico has been run according to policies dictated in Washington D.C.

Margaret Power is a graduate student in Latin American History.

Margaret Power is a SF State graduate student in Latin American History.

Since then, the Puerto Rican people have experienced poverty and hardships. Prior to the United States invasion, Puerto Rico produced a food surplus. United States control has resulted in the destruction of Puerto Rico's indigenous economy and the substitution of those crops, primarily sugar, which yielded high profits for United States-controlled industries. When the production of sugar became more profitable elsewhere, the United States abandoned the sugar industry in Puerto Rico.

From the 1940s on, most United States capital has been invested in capital intensive industries that produce profits but few jobs.

This has resulted in high levels of unemployment (25 percent) and driven 40 percent of the Puerto Rican population to the United States in search of economic survival.

Today, 70 percent of the Puerto Rican population is eligible for food stamps.

Since 1898, the Puerto Rican people have resisted United States colonial domination and struggled for independence. During the 1930s and 1940s the Independence Movement was led by Don Pedro Albizu Campos and the Nationalist Party. Campos said the United States dominated the political, economic and cultural aspects of Puerto Rico with ultimate control resting with the United States military.

The Nationalist Party rejected participation in any plebescites (a vote to accept or reject a program or government) since as long as Puerto Rico was under military occupation by a foreign power, the outcome could never be independence.

Realizing this, the Nationalist Party mobilized the Puerto Rican people not to vote in the plebescites and to fight against United States colonial occupation. Campos and the Nationalist Party understood war had been imposed on Puerto Rico by the United States occupation, would not leave without a fight, and Puerto Ricans had the right and responsibility to take up that fight. On Oct. 30, 1950 the Nationalist Party led an uprising called the Grito de Jayuya, which succeeded in establishing the second Republic of Puerto Rico.

This uprising was brutally put down by United States military force that bombed Puerto Rican cities, killing many people.

In the United States, Nationalists Osdar Collazo and Griselio Torresola attacked the home of President Truman, who had ordered the repression of the island. Torresola was killed, and Collazo has been held as a prisoner of war to this day.

To protest to the world the "commonwealth status" which the United States had imposed on Puerto Rico to disguise its continuing colonial rule, four other Nationalists attacked the United States Congress, which retains full legal authority over Puerto Rico. The four were jailed. They, along with Collazo, have been the longest held prisoners in the Western hemisphere. (President Carter is currently considering their release. A campaign has been organized to send letters to Carter at the White House demanding their immediate and unconditional release).

Another plebescite will soon be held in Puerto Rico. The people will be given the options of voting for statehood, a continuation of the commonwealth status or independence. Carter has said he will respect the outcome of the election even if Puerto Ricans vote for independence. This is not true. The United States has too high a stake in Puerto Rico to voluntarily surrender its' control. One-third of all United States investments in Latin America are in Puerto Rico, with United States corporations reaping 40 percent of their Latin American profits from Puerto Rico. The island is strategically important to the United States. Different sites in Puerto Rico, such as the islands of Culebra and Vieques, have been used by the United States and NATO for bombing practice. Puerto Rico is also a center for communications and intelligence-gathering in the Caribbean. Over 13 percent of Puerto Rico is American military bases.

Puerto Rico has valuable resources such as nickel and oil, upon which the United States increasingly relies.

By fixing a plebescite, whose outcome will not be independence, the United States hopes to deceive the American people and world opinion into believing Puerto Ricans do not want to be independent.

Readers are invited to write for Forum. We request articles not exceed four typed pages, double spaced.

A recent occurrence in Puerto Rico will illustrate the depth of popular feeling against United States control. A couple of weeks ago, 18,000 people were attending a boxing match between a Puerto Rican and a Mexican. When the national anthem of Mexico was played the people got to their feet and cheered. When the national anthem of the United States was played they remained seated. During the fight, the flag of the United States fell down and wild cheers broke out in the crowd.

Fishermen of Viegues have protested the United States Navy's bombing of their island and the damage done to their fishing areas. Last week, 40 boatloads of fishermen went out to the area where target practice was being held (an area restricted by United States Navy) and refused to leave, even when faced with the superior weaponry of the Navy, until the Navy left and stopped bombing their fishing area. Within the last year, numerous clandestine organizations have developed in Puerto Rico. They are developing the early stages of a popular war of liberation.

This war of popular liberation that will bring about Puerto Rican independence must be supported by the American people.

Letters

Two views of our man Hern

The bad Hern

Editor:

I am absolutely appalled at the fact that the *Phoenix* would print such trash as Dave Hern's completely idiotic article concerning emotions (Feb. 8).

Anyone can see that Dave Hern suffers from severe sexual and psychological problems and that such a "person" should be locked up and not writing about human emotions – a topic which he knows nothing about.

Mr. Hern is obviously un-American in his thought, and frankly such an attitude makes me sick to my stomach. Mr. Hern is not just joking about fear, love, and guilt as one might gather from a first reading of his article. The author was just using that "emotion" topic as a front to cover up his digs about Franklin Roosevelt, McDonald's, General Foods, "The Sound of Music," Western Society, Gunsmoke and Schick Hot Lather Machines – all as American as Mom's apple pie. Is nothing sacred?

Committee to Lynch Dave Hern

The good Hern

Editor:

Dave Hern's essay on the basic human emotions that appeared in the February 8 edition of the *Phoenix* was more than just an essay! It was, in fact, an event!! His opinions, frankness and dirty fingernails lead me to believe that Dave has done extensive research in scatology.

His piece is both savage and loving. On one level it grabbed my exterior genitalia, and walked me around the block. And on another, it took me up to its apartment for an evening of soft music, good wine and love juices.

While reading the section on fear I saw my creator. Then, in "Love," his allusion to the thirties musical "Gone With the Wind" made me weep and laugh at the same time. Consequently, by the time I reached "Guilt" my body felt as if all of its libidinous dreams had been fulfilled. "Guilt" completed the trilogy that now rests comfortably along side of the Oedipean Cycle as a classic.

Dave's existentialistic and hedonistic reflections on the emotions that are most prevalent in our every day lives, are truly inspiring. Whether we are inspired to dunk our respective heads in a vat of tapioca pudding or simply to vomit, Dave Hern has caught the essence of these emotions and should be commended on his essay.

Gary "Hank" Tieche

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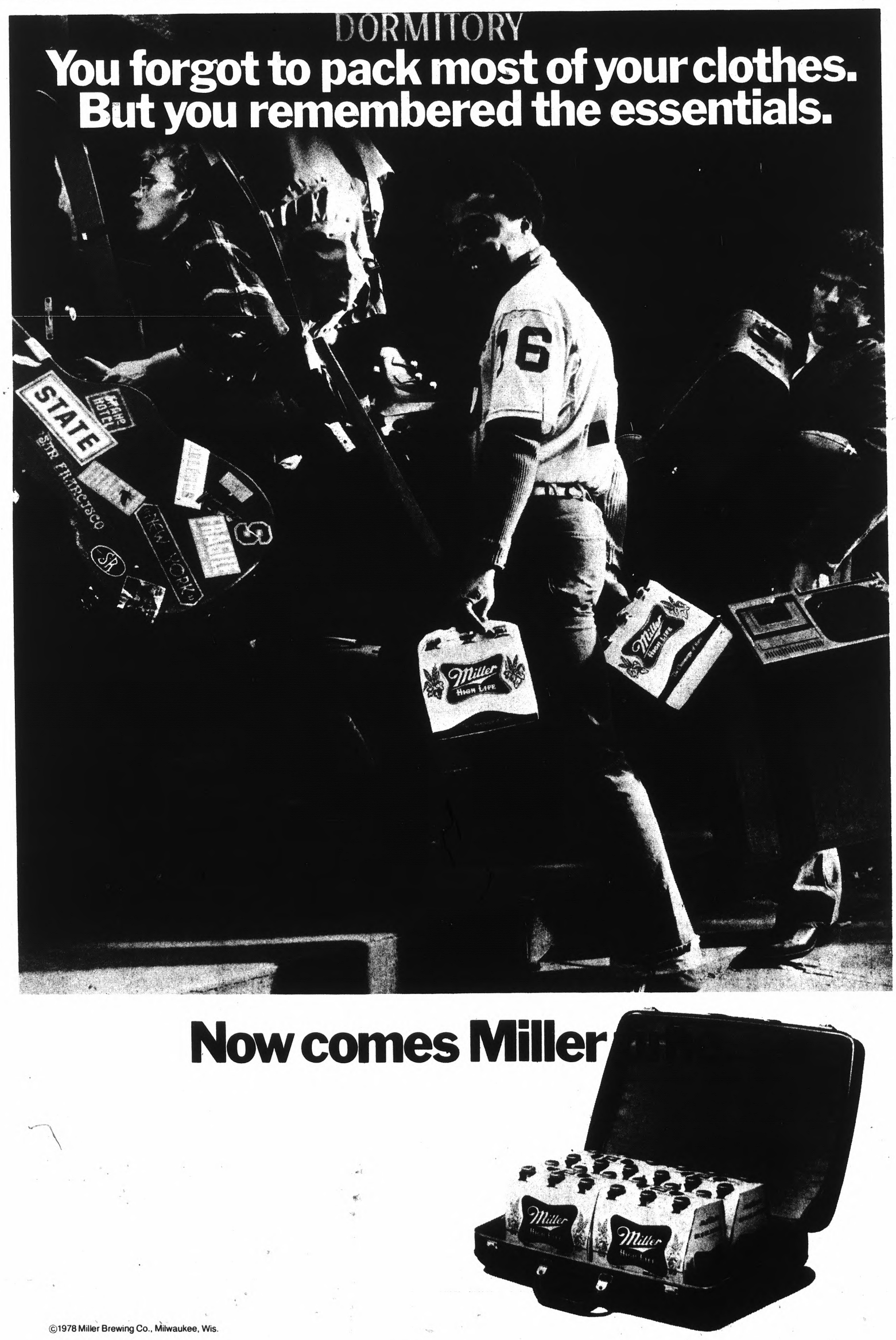

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Mayor to AS: 'No money'

by Maria Raptis

Six SF State student government officers asked for the city's help in getting a parking permit system, more parking facilities and better Muni service for night students Tuesday in a 30-minute meeting with Mayor Dianne Feinstein.

The mayor's immediate response was:

"Who would pay for these added parking facilities? I was just in a meeting discussing Proposition 13."

Feinstein said the funds should be provided by the "private sector." She assured the Associated Students officers "there should be no problem" getting the city's support if there is neighborhood and student support. AS Transportation and Safety Coordinator David Foster helped present the officers' case:

"We need support for permit approvals. We have both neighborhood and student support. We need advice."

AS President Steve Gerdsen added, "We are novices and need help."

The student leaders discussed specifics with Feinstein's administrative assistant, Peter Nardoza, in a 15-minute conference after their meeting with the mayor.

Foster presented a 22-page report to the mayor with plans to resolve the existing commuter problems.

In its transportation project plan, AS is requesting the City to approve a crossing permit for the 19th Avenue entrance to a proposed five-story campus parking garage, separate from the existing one.

An estimated 900 cars will be taken off city streets if the proposal for additional parking facilities is approved. The proposed structure is still being studied by the university administration.

According to AS statistics, one in four SF State students (6,000) uses public transportation to reach the campus. Only 50 percent of those who drive can park on campus.

"The student body should increase its ridership of the Muni. I'm surprised that in a city like ours so many (students) use their cars. Maybe yours is a more affluent student body," the mayor said.

Foster explained that the campus sits at the end of the Muni line.

"We're at the far end of the city. Muni needs an effective route re-organization plan," he said.

AS leaders are asking the city to support frequent service on the proposed BART connections and the Muni 28 and 72 bus lines. The AS report to the mayor requests that a 71-line bus be re-routed to stop at a BART transfer point.

Rescheduling the Muni route will hopefully eliminate the 45-minute gaps that now occur at one transfer point, Foster said.

A special proposal to the mayor concerned the safety of commuting night students. AS complained the students wait in the dark for up to 20 minutes and have to transfer one or more times to reach their destination.

AS proposed that a special run be added to the M streetcar line to meet the after-class rush hour between 9:30 and 10 p.m. AS also proposed an increase in Muni shuttle services.

But AS leaders also had things besides transportation on their minds. According to Ray Tompkins, the AS administrative assistant, they came to see the mayor for "P.R. reasons."

"The SF State image is still receiving repercussions of being radical," Tompkins said. "We'd like to erase that handicap which the student government has with city government."

Photo by Michael Simon

Mayor Dianne Feinstein told AS officers Tuesday to find private contributors to fund campus improvements.

Grad rule faces vote

A plan designed to clean up school departments' sloppy handling of English proficiency requirements for graduate students comes before the Academic Senate for a vote Feb. 27.

The plan would establish university-wide guidelines for English proficiency requirements faced by SF State's 6,300 graduate students.

The senate is made up of 43 faculty members, one staff member and three student government officers. If it approves the plan the proposal must be signed by President Paul Romberg.

Graduate programs here have had an English proficiency requirement since 1959, but each department set its own proficiency standards.

The new guidelines are more specific, but they allow departments a choice of testing methods.

Graduate programs currently check for proficiency using a variety of methods, said Don Castleberry, dean of the Graduate Division.

"Some give introduction to graduate study courses, at which time the student's writing is examined; some give examinations; some look at term papers done during graduate study; and some apparently do little of anything at all, which is what prompted this proposal," he said.

The plan would require departments to test the student's English proficiency twice – just prior to acceptance into the graduate program or during the first semester of graduate study, and again when applying for a degree.

The first examination would test for grammar, spelling and punctuation. The writer's ability to "present basic concepts and information in a logically organized and coherent form appropriate for initial study in a major field" would also be tested, according to the proposal.

Methods for determining such proficiency include writing samples, tests, and a review of first semester graduate work.

The second exam would check a student's ability to write "in accordance with accepted scholarly style in the field of study."

An Add-Drop mystery

The new Add-Drop system is suffering from acts of omission: Some "mystery students" have failed to fill in their names and Social Security numbers on the forms.

"We have no way of contacting them and letting them know," said Nancy Sprotte, student records and services officer.

Other forms causing problems have been those lacking instructors' signatures and some which requested credit-no credit, "which won't be possible on these forms until next semester," Sprotte said.

There is still time to correct mistakes. Students should receive their Program Verification Reports by Friday, Sprotte said, "and they can check to see if there are any problems. If so, they can come to the office and fill out a new form."

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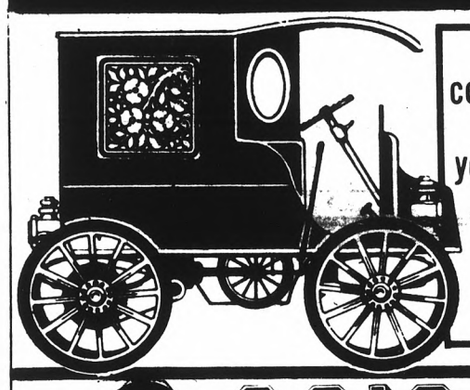

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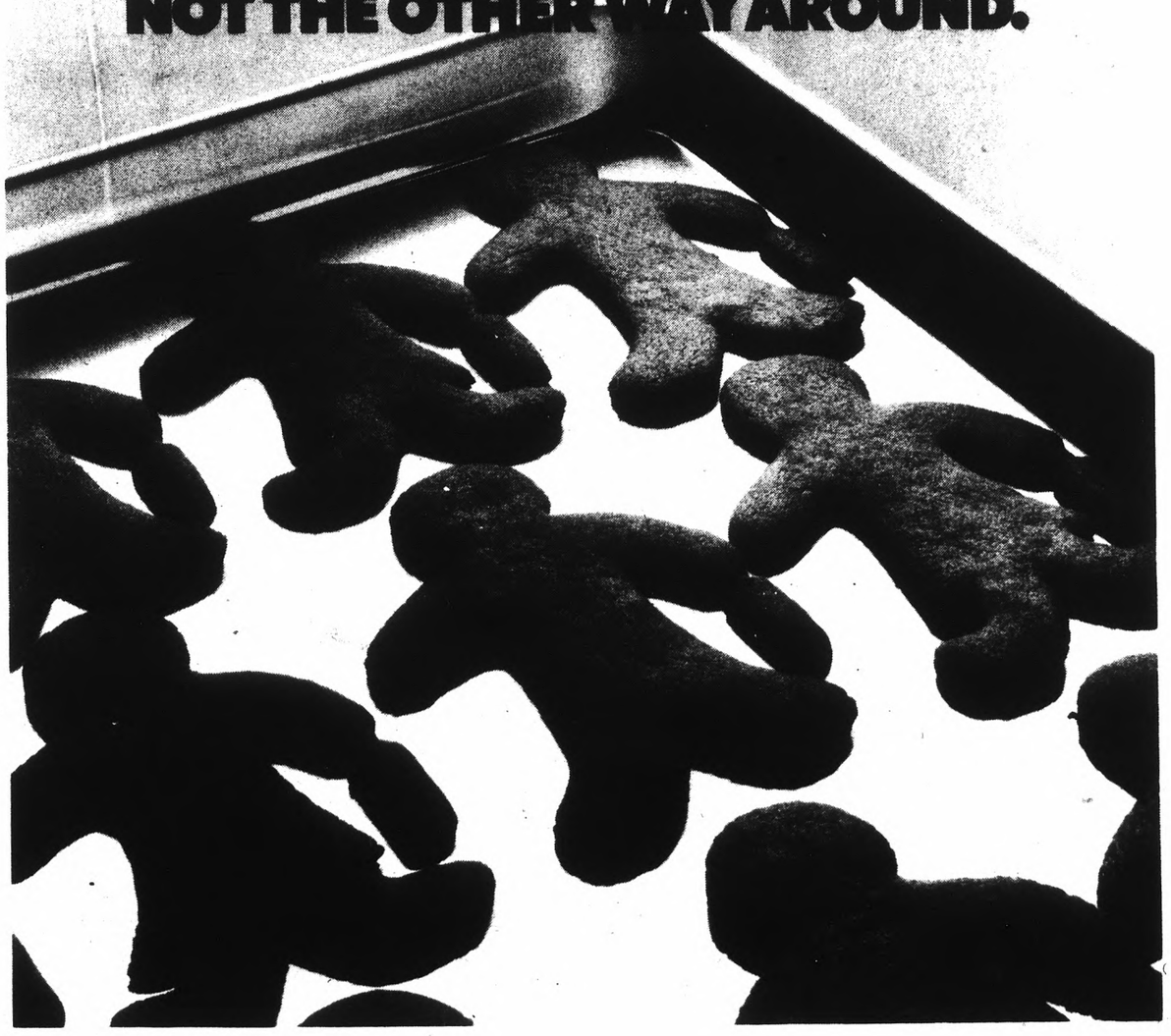

from page one

• women

said the firing showed that the women's movement hasn't gone far.

Heuman was not so optimistic.

"It's going to be a long, hard struggle," she said. "We were beginning to believe we would have an impact. I'm sorry the committee ended the way it did. In my opinion, there is no longer a committee."

Thein said the 15 women left on the committee will work even harder.

"Our necks are on the line by staying on," she said, "because it can be construed that we aren't supporting women such as Bella. I don't think that will happen.

"Saying 'I'm for you and not for her' is petty," she added, implying that the women in the movement were beyond such pettiness.

Waters said she had no hard feelings about the women who stayed with the committee.

"The women who quit are strong feminists," she said. "Those who stayed may sincerely believe they still have an opportunity.

"Both arenas (inside and outside the committee) have their good points."

• sex ads

the effectiveness of subliminal messages were inconclusive.

Bullock has built a strong case outlining the goals and methods of subliminal advertising art. Advertising, he said seeks to create a need and then offers the means to satisfy it. One way to create a need, Bullock said, is to bring anxiety into an advertisement. Anxiety is most often alleviated by oral gratification — smoking and drinking.

To sell liquor and cigarettes, he said, ad men generate anxiety in the reader by stimulating sexual desire or creating fear. Thus the ubiquitous ice cubes are loaded not only with naked women, phallic images of "SEX," but may contain knives, crucifictions or castration scenes.

Advertisements are multicolored Rorshach tests, each observer forming an individual impression, he said.

"It seems logical that your unconscious mind will reject the information that is irrevlevant," Bullock said, "whereas for the person with an unconscious fantasy, the ad will fulfill it."

Both Bullock and Key say they cannot find people or organizations in the advertising business who admit putting "SEX" in their ads or using subliminal techniques.

In his book, Key says serious moral implications are at issue here in subliminal advertisings that our free will and right to decide are being tampered with, even if it only involves buying a certain brand of alcohol.

Bullock agreed that subliminal advertising is not really fair, but said, "If you don't have the weakness, you probably are not affected."

• loans

The national average represents a total of more than $700 million in loans owed to the NDSL program, according to Health, Education, and Welfare Secretary Joseph Califano Jr.

A default rate is determined by dividing the total delinquent balance by the total NDSL fund.

Califano said "institutions have not taken full advantage" of government help in improving administration of the NDSL program and reducing default rates.

One SF State administrator sees the situation differently.

Frank Tarquinio. associate director of the Student Financial Aid office, believes academic institutions aren't properly equipped to administer and collect loans.

"What does an educational institution know about lending?" asked Tarquinio.

"They've set up a program and set the institution up as a lender but really didn't speak to the kinds of expertise that are necessary to administer such a program," Tarquinio said.

He said good collection agencies have built-in incentive programs. "But we don't have that."

But the Financial Aid office managed to reduce its default rate in spite of the NDSL program's shortcomings.

SF State's billing agency, Academic Financial Service Association (AFSA), is a major source of collected loan funds.

Recently, AFSA was contracted by the Chancellor's Office to serve as the billing agency for all CSUC campuses, with the exception of Hayward and Chico.

Several changes have been made in the Financial Aid office, aimed at improving collection of overdue student loans.

Liz Roath of the Student Loans Collection Office said there has been a complete turnover in staff since she began working there in May 1977, with the exception of one employee.

The office employs four full-time NDSL and nursing loans collectors and has five accounts with local and national private collection agencies.

"Our goal is to only send accounts of borrowers who have refused to pay," said Roath.

Because so many borrowers move soon after leaving SF State without leaving a forwarding address, a "skip-tracer" works full time attempting to find missing borrowers.

The first place skip-tracers look to for information regarding the possible whereabouts of borrowers is the borrower fact sheet that the student must complete when applying for a NDSL.

The skip-tracer also has access to the telephone company's cross directory, as well as to information supplied by the Department of Motor Vehicles.

Roath said she would like to see additional incentives for repayment of NDSL's incorporated into the program, such as late charges for each late payment, collection costs added on to overdue loans and even court costs if it becomes necessary to sue to recover money owed to the NDSL program.

At present, the only additional charge a negligent borrower must pay is the interest rate, three percent annually.

• refugees

"There is no freedom there at all," he says. They (the communist regime) come over and assign tasks you must do. They made me dig in the fields. Then they made me transport ammunition with no explanation given. We never got paid for what we did. Everyone did it out of terror."

After two years under communist rule, the family escaped to Thailand on Do's 15-meter boat.

"When we left Thailand, the Thai government told me they would pay 3,500 baht (approximately $175) for my boat. I haven't heard anything since then," Do says despairingly.

According to Nguyen, Do will soon receive $570 a month from the federal refugee program. Of that, $175 will go toward rent and $30 toward payment of the family's air fare from Thailand.

Do says he hopes to find a job in six months.

"I want to work as an auto mechanic or electrician. I want to do something with my hands."

His main obstacle in getting a job is the language barrier. But Nguyen says Do will begin attending the English as a Second Language School next week.

"At least we have our freedom and a chance for a successful future," says Do. And just as important, he says, his family is together.

But Hun Huynh, another Vietnamese refugee who escaped by boat, is alone in this country. Almost 6 feet tall and dressed in denims, Huynh looks confident and older than his 19 years. His solemn voice, however, reflects the fright and desolation of a teen-ager alone in a foreign land with no knowledge of the language. He says he left Saigon mainly out of fear.

"Everyone was leaving the city, and I heard a lot of stories. I had friends who were forced to work in the countryside. I saw people there who didn't have enough to eat."

"I am young and strong and would be an excellent target for the communists," he says. His parents, who run a coffee shop in Saigon, paid five ounces of gold for Huynh's escape to Thailand.

"There were two underground organizations," says Huynh. "One on the coast and the other in the city. I had to pay the city underground and then we'd get word from the coast as to when they'll make the trip."

The three-day sail to Thailand was fraught with danger.

"The tides were so big we almost overturned several times. The engine developed trouble and we drifted for close to two days." When he arrived in Thailand, Huynh recieved less than a warm reception.

"They (the Thai police) stripped us of all our possessions," he says. He turned over his watch, neck chain and the ounce of gold he had brought with him.

During his seven-month stay at the refugee camp in Thailand, he was fed and sheltered by the United Nations and Red Cross. But he also saw many of his countrymen beaten.

"The police there are like wild animals," he says. "If they know you have any money, they beat you until you turn it over. Many times, I saw four or five police beating one person for money. It was tragic."

Huynh, who's been in the United States for three months, receives $175 a month from the refugee program. He pays $80 a month for a one-bedroom apartment he shares with three other refugees on Ellis Street. He owes $320 to the U.S. Catholic Conference for his plane fare.

Huynh attends the English as a Second Language School and hopes to train as a television repairman once he learns enough English. At times, Huynh says, he questions the wisdom of his escape.

"I get very homesick thinking of my family. I know no one here. I knew this when I escaped, but I didn't expect it to be like this." His voice trails off.

Huynh's chances of seeing his parents and three sisters are almost nil, he says.

"Even if they could come, it would be very difficult. My parents are too old."

• africa

with the same conclusions," said John Hilyard, chief of the CSUC auxiliary business office. "If the Senate doesn't recognize the report, why should we," he added curtly.

Despite questions about the report's authenticity and importance, it has had some affect on this campus.

Yesterday, the FBFE directors formed a committee to analyze their investment policies. They will "terminate some investments" if financial institutions do not exhibit social responsibility in their dealings with South Africa, said the foundation director, Lawrence Eisenberg.

But he made it clear before the meeting he does not favor widespread divestiture of stock holdings to force social changes in foreign countries.

"The amount of money we invest is peanuts so we're not going to influence much change by withdrawing it," said Eisenberg.

The foundation's investments reported in Herrington's document, include $1.5 million in short-term savings accounts, $199,000 in common funds and 1,000 shares of common stock in several corporations with direct and indirect economic ties to South Africa. U.S. Steel, Itel Corporation and Pacific Gas and Electric are among the corporations listed.

The report also showed the SF State Student Union has $69,523 in savings with undisclosed firms, the AS has $237,000 in savings at Crocker Bank and the University Club as $32,445 in Bank of America savings accounts.

The Franciscan shop is reported to have invested $64,000 in Bank of America accounts.

VA aid is increased

Although compensation payments for disabled veterans have increased by 7.3 percent this year, many vets say the hike won't keep up with inflation.

There are an estimated 82,000 disabled veterans in Northern California, according to the Veterans Administration (VA).

The compensation increase, which began Jan. 1, was the result of last year's Veterans Disability Compensation and Survivors Benefits Act.

The maximum monthly check for a service-connected disability is $868, up from $809.

McGruder Wilkinson, board chairman of San Francisco's Disabled American Veterans Chapter, said the increase is not enough for most veterans. "I can live with a 7 percent increase because I'm considered 100 percent disabled, and the compensation for the totally disabled veterans is high enough.

"But I'm concerned about the majority of the disabled veterans, who are in the 40 to 60 percent disabled range," he said. "A lot of them can't get a job. The 7 percent isn't going to do much for them."

The VA rates each disability by the extent to which it interferes with the person's ability to earn a "normal" income. Wilkinson gets $858 a month.

According to the VA, the average monthly allotment for veterans with the loss of a leg, or its use (usually rated a 40 to 60 percent disability), is $226, up from $211.

The veterans benefit bill also provides veterans who have a service-connected disability of 30 percent or more, an additional compensation of up to $89 a month for each dependent. Previously the allowance went to veterans who were at least 50 percent disabled.

The bill also provides an automatic increase for veterans receiving pensions each time a cost-of-living increase in social security benefits occurs.

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Injury raises ambulance question

by Steve Lewis

Concern over the lack of an on-campus ambulance service was heightened recently when a young woman was found unconscious in the Biology Building after she fell down a flight of stairs.

"I believe one (an ambulance) is necessary to insure complete safety for the campus community," said Health Center Director Eugene Bossi.

Last June there was an ambulance on campus, but Jon Schorle, director of public safety, "got rid of it" after consulting with Konnilyn Feig, vice president for administration.

Schorle said the ambulance was "unnecessary" and called present emergency procedures fully adequate.

Bill Insley, an SF State equipment technician, was walking through the Biology Building on his way to lunch Feb. 6 when he noticed a woman lying unconscious at the bottom of the first floor stairwell. A man was standing beside her.

The man told Insley he had called for police five minutes earlier. Soon after, Insley went to call the police again, just as campus police officer Carol Rickman arrived.

"I said 'you better call an ambulance,' and then I asked her if the woman would have to wait a half hour for the ambulance," said Insley.

According to Insley, Rickman replied "yes".

Insley said he and the other man then decided to move the woman rather than wait for the ambulance.

Insley had noticed the injured woman had a badly bruised eye.

"Her legs weren't able to support her so the other man and I decided to pick her up and move her," said Insley.

The technician said he thought waiting a half hour for an ambulance was ludicrous so eh decided to move the woman.

The two men carried her up to the second floor and then to the bottom of the ramp at the base of the Biology Building.

The woman was then taken to the campus Health Center in Rickman's police car.

Insley estimates the entire episode lasted about "20 to 30 minutes."

Bossi said the woman was observed for 3 hours before being discharged. She suffered multiple bruises and pulled ligaments in both legs.

Bossi said he heard of the circumstances surrounding the accident and that he plans to meet with Schorle to discuss plans for an on-campus ambulance service.

According to Bossi, there is no stretcher service on campus either, although there is a stretcher in the Health Center.

Such a service would allow a stretcher to be transported to any part of the campus by a cart or other vehicle.

Bossi feels the campus should have that service if it can't have an ambulance.

In cases of severe hemorrhaging, internal bleeding or heart attack, a matter of minutes can be the difference between life and death, said Dr. Anna Webster of San Francisco General hospital.

"Whether or not a person receives medical attention within five minutes under conditions such as those, can make a difference whether that person lives or dies," she said.

Schorle said Officer Rickman had acted in accordance with established procedures. But he disagreed with her estimate of a half hour waiting time for a city ambulance.

"I would hazard a guess of about five minutes for an ambulance to reach the campus," Schorle said.

According to Lieutenant Adrian Moorman of the San Francisco Medical Emergency Service, an ambulance can be at SF State within three minutes. All city ambulances carry maps of the campus.

Bossi and Schorle agreed Insley might have been open to a lawsuit had complications set in while the injured woman was being moved.

Schorle also said Rickman was not open to a suit because she was acting in an official capacity.

Rickman, being the officer in charge, is ultimately responsible for deciding whether the injured woman would have been moved.

Bossi and Schorle have discussed the matter during meetings of SF State's Public Safety Committee.

According to Bossi, having the health center handle the ambulance service would be "unreasonable."

"Our staff is purely medical or clerical. We operate on staff at the Health Center. We'd have to get another staff at the Health Center. We'd have to get another staff and train them for that function," he said.

Bossi said the police are the only ones capable of handling an ambulance service.

"The police have the trained personnel already, and they are knowledgeable about first aid," he said.

But Schorle disagrees.

"It isn't cost effective," he said. "It would cost too much to train anyone. Besides, it (the ambulance) didn't meet vehicle codes."

"We aren't paramedics," he added, "we are public safety officers.

"As far as the Public Safety Committee is concerned – and as far as I'm concerned, the case is closed."

Using feet to fight hunger

by Alton Chinn

"Put heart in your soles," says the pamphlet announcing the 5th annual Miles for Meals walk against hunger.

The walk begins at 8:30 a.m. Saturday, Feb. 24 from the Music Concourse of Golden Gate Park and six other Bay Area locations. Details may be obtained at the Student Union information desk or by calling 433-1583.

The waiks are co-sponsored by CROP, the educational and fundraising arm of the interdenominational Church World Service, and the California Food Network (CFN), a non-profit corporation that supplies food to California's poor.

San Francisco walkers will meet at the concourse early Saturday to solicit donations from sponsors, who pay an agreed upon amount for each mile walked. The hike is set for 17 miles.

Last year, 2,407 walkers from churches and charity groups raised $84,000, according to Ken Reed, the Miles for Meals publicity coordinator. He said the organizers hope to raise $100,000 this year, to distribute equally between the needy of California and those overseas.

Reed said CFN volunteers pick food that agribusiness farms would otherwise plow under and distribute it through food banks. CFN's pamphlet said the organization distributed $200,000 worth of food to needy people on a $50,000 budget.

Walk organizers say 1979 CROP money will buy seeds for Ghana and Malagasy, provide food and disaster aid in Vietnam, help rebuild Southern Lebanon, help buy a truck for a rural infant nutrition program in Haiti and help villages in Nicaragua, Brazil and India.

Reed said people have three responses to world hunger. One is the Darwinian theory of survival of the fittest: Leave the desperately poor countries alone. Another is to simply feed hungry people, but that creates a dependency.

"The third alternative," said Reed, "is when you see a hungry person or a hungry country, then you give them the tools to become food self-sufficient. That's what CROP is all about."

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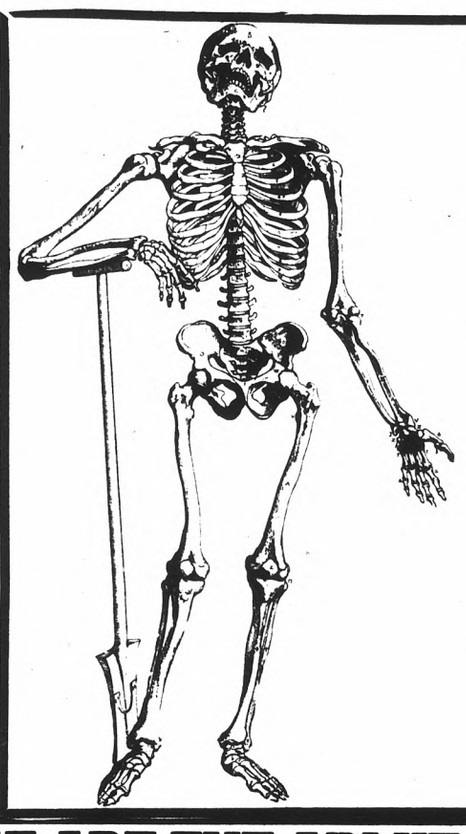

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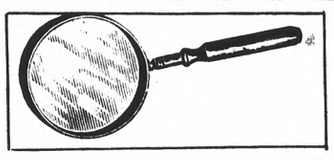

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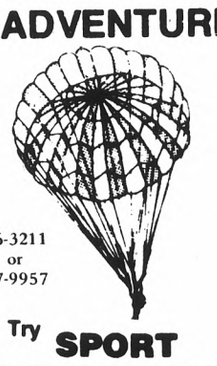

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UMI

arts

Rasta, reggae 'n roll

by Chris Donnelly

Reggae, the marijuana/revolution/mysticism-inspired Jamaican music form hit San Francisco with a bang last week. The occasion was Peter Tosh's nightly shows Thursday and Friday at the Old Waldorf.

Tosh played and sang with an incredibly tight band. Together they brought the club's patrons some of the best in high-intensity, hard-driving reggae.

An hour late, the group opened Friday's second show with "400 Years" from the Wailers' "Rastas Revolution" album, a fast-paced rocker which set the mood for the evening.

Tosh, wearing dark glasses, his matted locks falling ominously from a red beret, displayed powerful stage presence; simultaneously commanding, mystical and threatening.

With red stage lights illuminating the billows of marijuana smoke swirling about him, the scene seemed more appropriate for a cave in the Jamaican hills than metropolitan San Francisco.

Tosh's music and image are inseperable. Early on he sang "Steppin' Razor," a Rastafarian tune of resistance with undertones dark and violent.

"Smile when I make a fist, or I hurt you, mon."

Tosh's apparent obsession with violence was not totally pervasive Friday night. His Rastafarian religious beliefs, which include daily marijuana use, were a strong influence.

"Pick Myself Up," a showcase for the band's excellent background vocals, is a hopeful, musing song: *watching all the birds passing by."*

Likewise, "Don't Look Back," which he recorded with Mick Jagger last summer, deals with women and frustration, not revolution. "Don't Look Back," incidentally, sounded at least as good live without Jagger as it does in the studio with him.

Marijuana is integral to the Rastaman's life, and Tosh makes it obvious. Two of the dozen or so songs of the set were wholly devoted to the herb and its legal status.

Peter Tosh runs the gamut from violent to religious.

Shedding his Gibson guitar for a hug spliff (Jamaican joint), Tosh brought those of the packed house who could find room to their feet with "Legalize It!" – an insistent tune in praise of the weed.

"Singers smoke it, and players of instruments too . . ."

Pausing only for a moment the band moved into "Bush Doctor," reaffirming the claim in "Legalize It!" that marijuana cures asthma, among other ailments.

The scene turned unreal as Tosh moved the band and the wildly enthusiastic audience. His presence became that of a Rastaman dope god, taking deep tokes and holding his fist high.

The Rastafarian god is Jah, his envoy is the late Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, his prophet is Marcus Garvey, and his music is reggae. Late in the show Tosh gave an impassioned speech about the music.

"This music was hiding from you 400 years.

"This music is a concept.

"This music is integrity into reality.

"This music can only be played by Rastafari."

He then launched into a brimstone-and-fire sermon on the decadence and impending doom of modern civilization – the Rastaman's babylon.

"Ignorance is destruction that walks with fear. An ignorant man is a foolish man."

The last tune, "Get Up, Stand Up," is an old Tosh song of rebellion, originally recorded with the Wailers. But under Bob Marley the Wailers have become softer and more sophisticated.

Tosh's reggae remains hardcore – loud and driving. A strong clavinet set the beat for the closing number. The band's percussion section filled out the rhythms and intensified them.

When the house lights finally came on, the dazed crowd drifted out into a world of steel, concrete and glass, leaving Jamaica behind.

SPOTLIGHT

MUSIC

The Pat Klobas Jazz Quintet performs at the Barbary Coast Tuesday, Feb. 20 at noon. Free.

The Union Depot: Folk group **Stream** from 5-7 p.m. Thursday, Feb. 15.

The Jenny Ferris Jazz Quartet, Friday, Feb. 16, 2-4 p.m.

Back in the Saddle (country), Wednesday, Feb. 21, 5-7 p.m.

Power pop group **Gypsy Dream** will play at SF's Mabuhay Gardens, 443 Broadway, Saturday, Feb. 17 at 11 p.m. There will also be a special showing of the late Doors singer Jim Morrison's "A Feast of Friends."

SPEAKERS

Fran Lebowitz, social critic and author of the best seller "Metropolitan Life," will lecture at the Barbary Coast Wednesday, Feb. 21 at noon. Free.

POETRY

Theater Arts offers **"An Afternoon with John Beecher,"** Thursday, Feb. 22 at 1 p.m. in the Little Theater.

FILM

Associated Students presents **"Murder by Death,"** with Peter Falk and Peter Sellers at the Barbary Coast Thursday, Feb. 15 and Friday, Feb. 16 at 4 and 7 p.m. Admission is $1.

Cinematheque will present **"Rain,"** a 1932 film based on Somerset Maugham's novel, Wednesday, Feb. 21 at 7:30 p.m. in McKenna Theater. Admission is $1.25 for students.

CLASSES

Leisure Services offers non-academic classes beginning the week of Feb. 19. Phone 469-2171 for information.

Makeup artistry. Theatrical, mime, television and clown makeup technique. Mondays, 3-5 p.m. Feb. 26 - April 30. $10 fee.

Comedy Workshop. Taught by the creator of the S.F. Stand-up Comedy Competition, Frank Kidder. Includes the history of comedy, performance, guest artists, improvisations and stand-up comedy routines. Tuesday and Thursday 8 - 10 p.m. $50 fee.

TVC

The television center is back this semester with the **SF State Report,** a campus news program aired every day at noon. Also scheduled this week:

Thursday, Feb. 15 - **Behind the Baton** with San Jose Symphony Conductor George Cleve.

Tuesday, Feb. 20 - **Noise of War,** a look at relationships formed in boot camps during the Vietnam era.

Wednesday, Feb. 21 - **A Time for Caring,** an original teleplay about a social worker's attempt to communicate with a child. Followed immediately by **Poetry Center,** one hour of poetry by SF State faculty member Kay Boyle.

TVC monitors are located in the Student Union basement lounge and in the BCA lounge.

ART

The Student Union Art Gallery will open Monday, Feb. 19 at 9 a.m. with a new presentation by the **Goethe Institute.**

Clash -- aggressive rockers

by John Tuvo

There wasn't a "White Riot" at "The Clash" concert last week, but the almost-sellout crowd at the Berkeley Community Theater pogoed, jumped up and down and screamed during most of the band's one-hour set.

Not since the defunct Sex Pistols played at Winterland a year ago has a New Wave band been so anxiously awaited.

The audience for the Feb. 7 concert was attired in punk garb; tight leather pants, jackets embroidered with chains, pointed black shoes and tattered shirts were common sights.

The audience seemed to be united by a theme as well as a desire to be entertained. It was a social event.

The Clash gave the crowd an experience in skull-crushing music.

The British quartet began the set with their single, "Complete Control," and ended it with a frenzied version of "White Riot."

In between, the Clash played most of their new album, "Give 'Em Enough Rope," and a few songs from their English import release.

"Police and Thieves," written by reggae singer Junior Murvin, displayed The Clash's melodic ability.

"Tommy Gun" was a showcase for guitarist Mick Jones' sledgehammer style.

Vocalist Joe Strummer's painfully true vocals showed best during "London's Burning," a song about the boredom of that city.

The Clash do not look menacing onstage as do other new wave bands.

Toothless vocalist Joe Strummer was in white, unusual apparel for a new waver.

Mick Jones, with slicked hair, leather pants and bright red shirt, pranced frantically across the stage, but he could not rival the decrepitude of a Sid Vicious or Johnny Rotten.

The Clash lacks a central figure on stage. Vocalist Strummer tries, but his stage presence is not strong enough.

But they are an angry band. The Clash at their best present an uncompromising, honest outpour of anger and agression.

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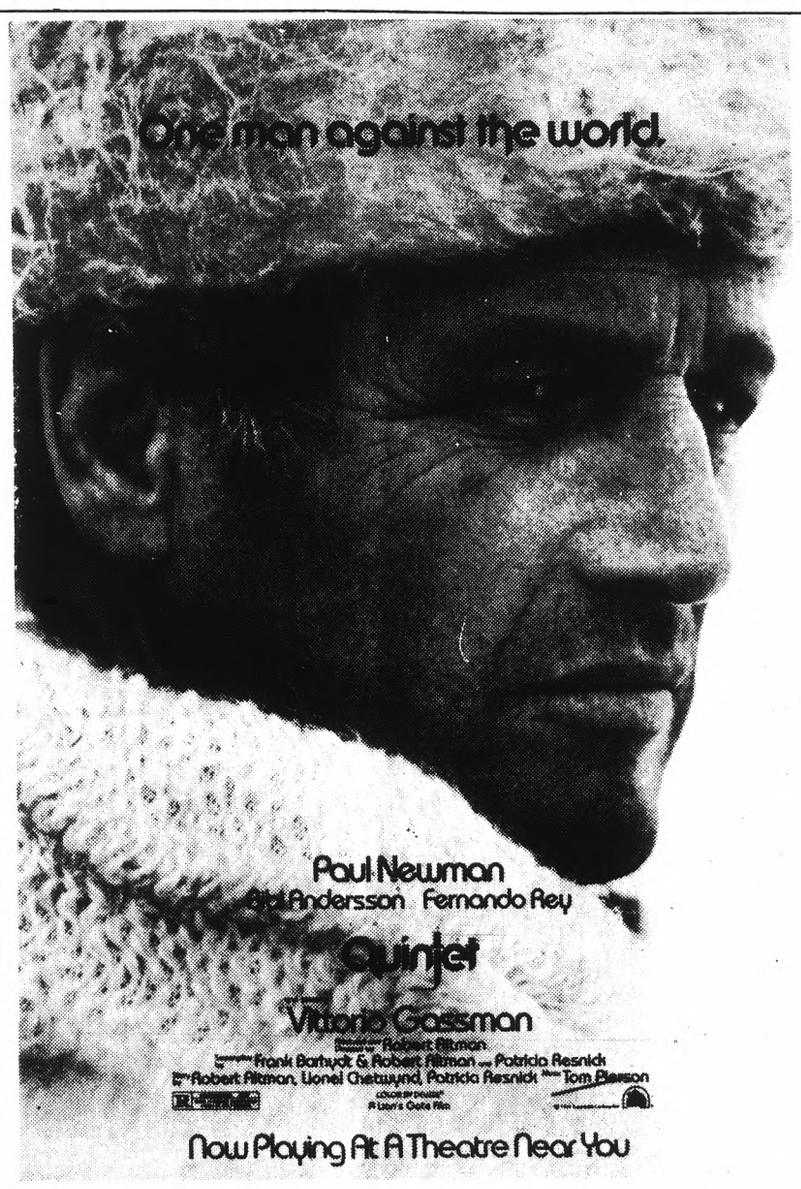
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Magical music this Sunday

by Joe Sandford

"If I didn't know better, I'd think it was magic," said Louis Magor. He was talking about the sound of the San Francisco Symphony Chorus.

Many musicians and critics consider the chorus to be one of the best in the country. Magor attributes this to several factors, but mostly to dedication on the part of the singers.

Magor has been the chorus director for the past five years. During that time the chorus has had phenomenal success, collecting reviews that range from merely good to absolutely superlative.

It is a 125-voice ensemble made up mostly of volunteers who attend frequent and lengthy rehearsals, often after a full day of work.

They are also talented musicians who respond to Magor's compelling but gentle discipline. "I try to be brotherly but firm," Magor said of his style.

He said the chorus is very close as a group. "We have no secrets from one another." This intimacy helps the singers work together to create a sound that is indeed magical.

You can hear the chorus this Sunday, Feb. 18, at 8:30 p.m., at St. Mary's Cathedral. They will be singing without the symphony orchestra in one of their few solo appearances.

Magor plans to use the church's unique acoustical space. At first, the chorus will sing in the front of the church with a portable shell behind them.

Later they will break into four groups stationed under each of the four giant pylons anchoring the curved walls. Magor said this will reflect the music, creating a "big, billowy, gorgeous sound."

Works by Bruckner, Schoenberg, Tallis, Poulenc and Brahms will be presented in the hour-long concert.

This should be the choral event of the year. The chorus has never given a disappointing performance.

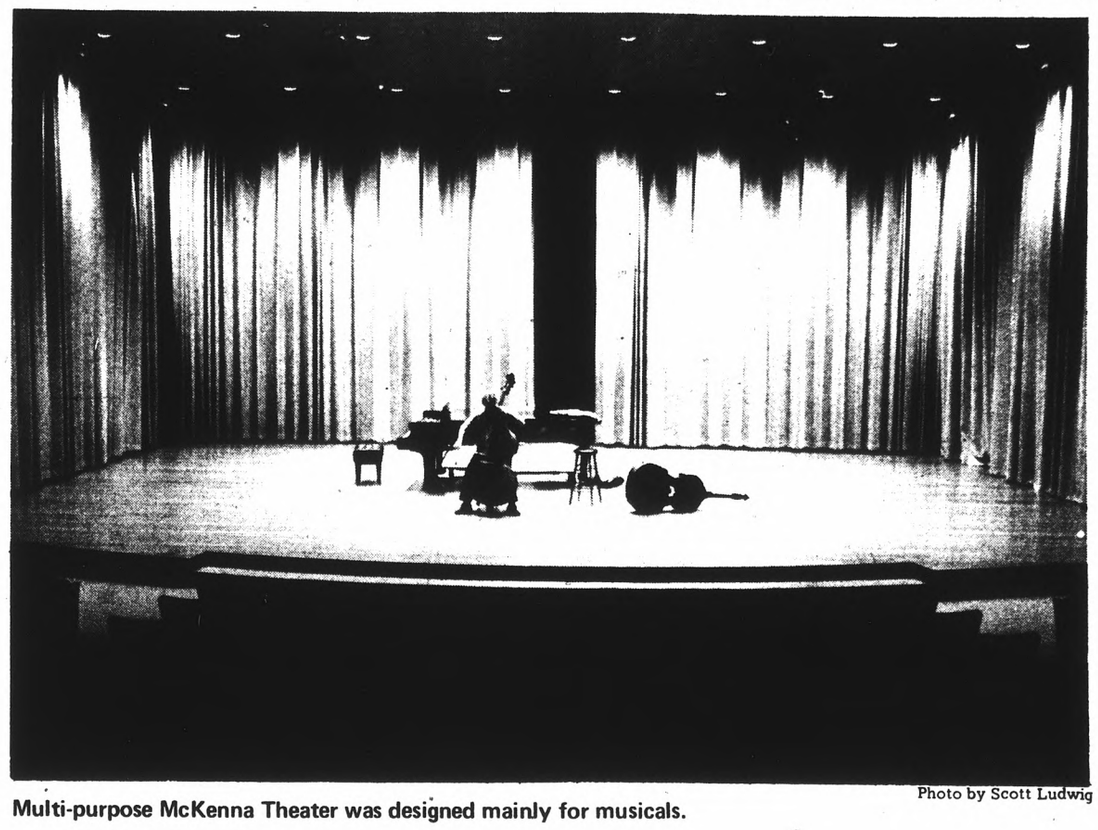


Photo by Scott Ludwig

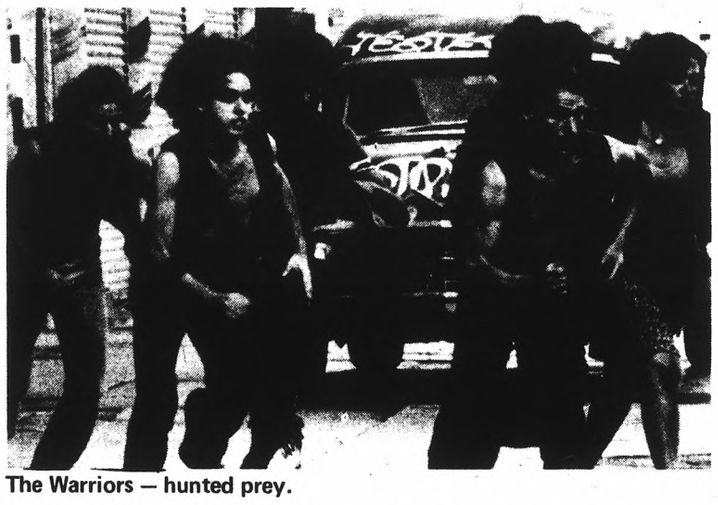
Multi-purpose McKenna Theater was designed mainly for musicals.

'Warriors' bludgeon viewers

by David Hern

Wait a minute. Something is definitely wrong here. Help. Something has got to be done about all this . . . quickly. The production of a film like "The Warriors" is a frightening thing. Here we have an expensive production involving a lot of time and manpower that results in a product completely void of structure, logic, believability and truth. It is the ultimate film of the 70s.

"The Warriors" is the screen's first attempt to deal with lifestyle and conduct of New York City street gangs. Sounds great. Maybe we'll finally get by the Hollywood cleanliness of "West Side Story" and receive a true look-see into a very real subculture. Instead, we get the opposite in endless truckloads teeming with flies. The script for "The Warriors" is so blatantly witless and technically illogical it is truly astounding.



The Warriors — hunted prey.

At the opening of the film, a group of gang members headed by a charismatic (or so we are told) fellow named Cyrus calls for a united coalition of street gangs that together can outnumber the police and establish a reign of terror. Welcome to New York.

During the thugs' rally however, someone shoots Cyrus in slow motion. The assasin yells, "The Warriors did it!" and the convention, with their collective brilliance, believes him.

This makes the Warriors the hunted prey of both the police and all the rival gangs. The only way they can be safe is to return to their home "turf" at Coney Island.

The bulk of the film consists of the Warriors getting on and off trains, running in and out of alleys, and punching and maiming rival gang members in ludicrous, carefully choreographed fight scenes. They turn a corner – Oh no! It's the white-faced baseball bat gang! They hide behind a tree – Uh oh! It's the fuzz! Boo cops! Yea thugs! (Let me hear you say that the next time you get mugged.) Will they get home safely? Will the real assasins be caught? Will someone point out the rear exit of this place?

The film stars unknowns who hopefully will remain that way. The script was written and directed toward a sixth-grade mentality. The only reason the Warriors are made to be sympathetic protagonists is because they were accused of a crime they did not commit. The film makers conveniently forget this does not negate the enormous horde of atrocities they *did* commit and were *not* apprehended for. The mind boggles.

The Warriors look tough and dumb but just a trifle more attractive than the other gangs. Even their sweat and scars look rustic instead of ugly. They also have been endowed with super-human James Bond-ian strength with which to swat, stomp and mutilate their adversary of the moment. This is true cultural insight.

And now, a few gems of immortal dialogue: an ostentatiously dressed whore says roughly, "I ain't no whore." The leader of the pack, while facing 12 six-foot tall, bald-headed thugs wielding tire chains says, "Let's get out of here." The leader of a rival gang, the Riffs, says to his sinister, sunglassed protege, "I want them alive, if not . . . waste 'em." Shakespeare reborn.

Accompanying the inane dialogue are a host of logical and technical fallacies. Examples: a radio disc jockey introduces a song and manually places the tonearm on the record; as the gang passes through Central Park, they stumble upon a gorgeous woman in a low cut dress, alone on a bench. And of course the most screaming fallacy: if the Warriors are a robbing, mauling street gang, why are they so dependent upon trains and buses to get home to safety when they could easily hot-wire a car and drive home unnoticed? No, that's no fun. Then they can't spend 40 minutes shoving switchblades into people's faces.

As a final note, at the premiere screening, the film was very well received by the audience, who rooted enthusiastically for the fellows who, no doubt, would pummel them into a bloody pulp if they ever were to meet them face to face. Maybe film critics should stop being so high-minded and intellectually judgmental and just pound film producers in the face.

"The Warriors" is now playing at the Royal Theater on Polk Street in San Francisco.

Cure hangout blues - break for the stage

by Alice Tassie

Almost every day, the Theater Arts Department offers entertainment to lure you away from the Student Union and Library rush hour madness. The Creative Arts Building houses five thriving theaters, one of which is sure to fill any given gap during your day on campus.

McKenna Theater, the largest auditorium, which seats 762, is between productions now. On stage stands a lone spotlight, the only light in the hall. "It's our move to conserve energy," says one theater employee.

"It's generally referred to as the barn," says Kip Bacom, the theater manager, nodding toward the long, half-tube-shaped hall. He's worked in the theater department for 22 years.

McKenna was built to function as a multi-purpose theater, but because of its size, "we have lots of musicals here," says Bacom. "Mostly large productions. Last semester we did 'Oliver,' and it was fabulous!" This season in McKenna the Theater Arts Department will stage "Bernstein's Mass," by Leonard Bernstein, to open April 28.

"If you ask 10 directors about McKenna Theater," says Bacom, "five will praise it and five will condemn it."

By far the most popular and innovative theater is the Brown Bag. Its size eliminates barriers such as a raised stage might impose between actors and the audience. The closeness of the audience to the stage creates such an atmosphere of excitement that one can't escape what's happening on stage. "You have to experience it," says Bacom. "It is really the most intimate type of theater."

Brown Bag averages 12 plays a semester. Groups perform from noon to 1 p.m. Tuesday through Friday. "Hold Me," a play by Jules Feiffer and directed by Jack Cook, runs today and tomorrow at the Brown Bag. Other productions coming up this season include Edward Albee's "The American Dream" and Agatha Christie's "The Patient."

> 'Our facilities are the best in Northern California.'

The Arena Theater is just a multi-purpose room, but it is the most adaptable theater on campus. There is no permanent stage, and it seats only 100. Plans to install a permanent thrust stage are now in progress. It should be completed by next fall, says Jack Byres, director of the Theater Arts Department.

Children's Theater will open its first play of the season Feb. 24 in the Arena. "Ice Wolf," by Joanna Kraus and directed by Bo Westerfield, is a serious drama for kids dealing with issues of prejudice and persecution.

Most of the dramatic productions are held in the Little Theater. It is small enough for intimate plays (a full house is 253) and the acoustics are excellent, according to students who have worked there. Shakespeare's "The Tempest" will be the theater's first production of the season.

There is one theater on campus, Knuth Hall, that's designed for musical performances. Knuth began as an open courtyard, but the growing need for rehearsal and performance areas prompted its construction into a theater. "It's never been completed," says Bacom. Inflation never allowed for top-notch lighting equipment, which the other theaters have. Bacom says the lighting is incomplete, but it has a "very good" recording system.

"Only the Opera House in San Francisco has a better sound system than ours," says Bacom.

"This school has fabulous facilities," says Frank Widman, a senior in the department who plans to graduate this semester. "We could do things that A.C.T. (American Conservatory Theater) do, because we have the potential, and we are in a more experimental environment."

"We are among the best," says Byres. "Overall, our facilities are the best in Northern California."

"Theater is thriving here," says Widman. "People outside should make an effort to come and see more of it. They're the ones we are doing it for. They are who really keep the theater alive."

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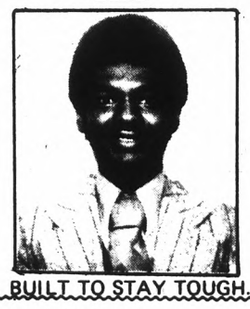

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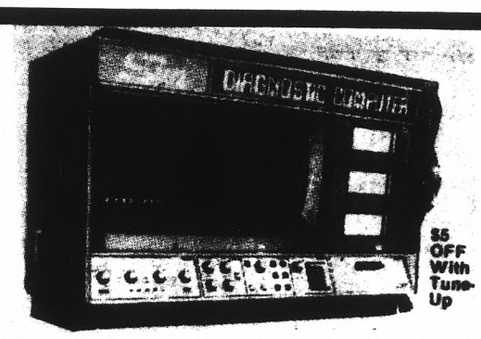

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Gators utilize youth

by John Tuvo

SF State wrestling coach Allen Abraham brought perhaps the youngest team of his 15-year career to the Far Western Conference championships last week.

Despite the team's youth the Gators managed a second-place finish and helped Abraham win Coach of the Year honors.

"It's exciting because of the dedication of the students and their overall attitude," Abraham said. "It wasn't just me, however. I was just a cog in the machine. It was the player, managers and trainers as well."

First-place finishes by John Monolakis, Kevin Newsome and Scott Osterholdt contributed to the Gator's 69 points and second-place finish.

Humboldt placed first in the championships with 85 points.

Monolakis caputured the 134-pound weight class with a dramatic 11-7 win. Newsome won in the 158-pound division, Osterholdt in the 178-pound class.

Sophomore Monolakis clinched his victory with a last-ditch turnaround in the final 30 seconds of his match.

"My opponent took me down, but I knew if I reversed him I could get the points I needed to win," he said.

Monolakis was a fifth-place finalist in the nationals last year and came in second in the FWC championships.

For Newsome it was his second consecutive first-place finish in the FWC tourney.

Last year Newsome was SF State's first-ever all-American freshman.

Other Gator awards included two seconds by Baron Wong and Mark Staton, and third-place finishes by Julian Lathan and Jesus Abaites.

Lathan's placement was a pleasant surprise to Abraham.

"It was phenomenal what the kid did," Abraham said. "He just came out of high school, inexperienced, and did a fine job for us."

"It was scary out there, being one of the few freshmen in the championships," Lathan said.

The 142-pound Lathan gives credit for much of his success to his teammates and coaches.

"I learn a lot from the more experienced wrestlers like Kevin (Newsome) and John (Monolakis)."

The Gators are preparing for the Division II National Collegiate Athletic Association Championships scheduled for Feb. 17 at Turlock.

Wrestlers from colleges throughout California and Washington will compete.

Bakersfield is favored to win the regionals but the Gators are expected to place five or six wrestlers.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

Gator Notes . . . This is the second Coach of the Year award in five years for Abraham . . . The Gators finished 24th in the nation last year, but were already ranked 14th before last week's tournament . . . This year's finish is the Gators' best since '75.

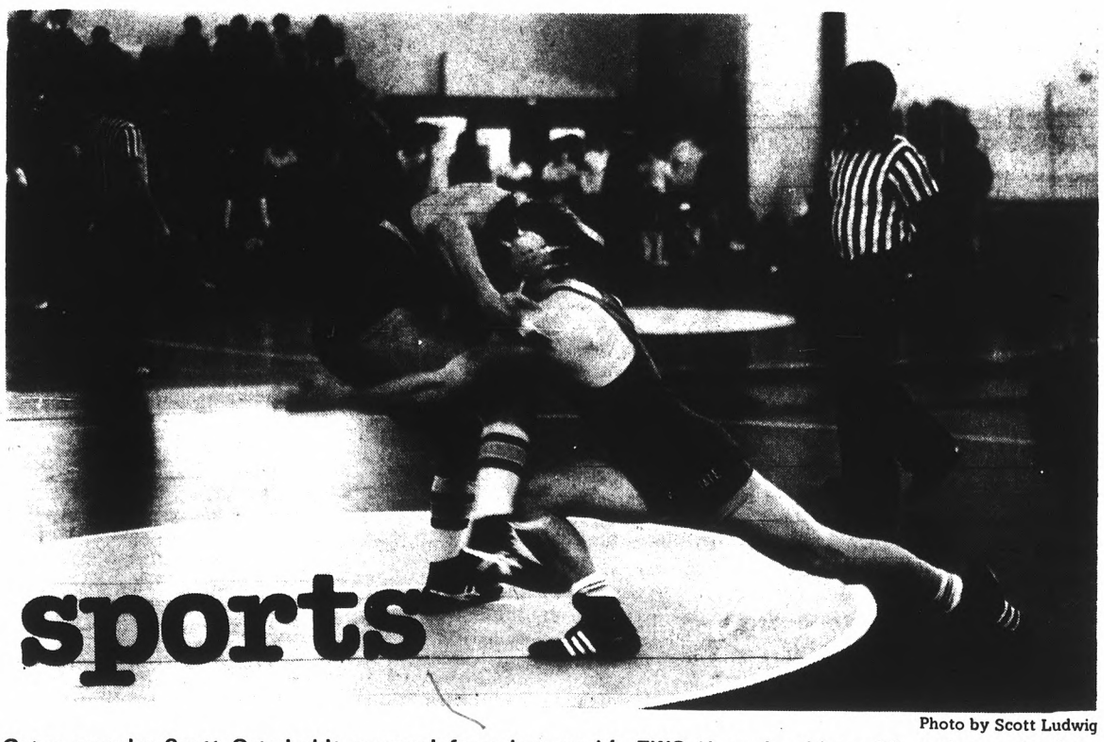


Photo by Scott Ludwig

Gator grappler Scott Osterholdt emerged from last week's FWC championships with a victory in the 178-pound weight class. Osterholdt's performance was one of the many highlights in SF State's second-place finish.

Few sites for gymnasts in SF

by Larry Espinola

Grace and beauty. A common cliche, but an accurate one describing the sport of gynmastics.

Gymnastics combines athletic ability, dancing, showmanship and when performed by women – beauty.

Women's gynmastics is a growing sport in the United States. Not only because of its grace and beauty (there's that cliche again) but because of the last two Olympics and Olga Korbut and Nadia Comaneci.

"Gymnastics has picked up in the last 10 years because of television coverage," Gymnastics Coach Andrea Schmid said. "It's a feminine sport and yet a challenging sport."

While the interest in gymnastics grows, the number of facilities in which to practice in the city has not. There is virtually no place for SF State gymnasts to practice after their two-hour practice here at school.

"San Francisco is behind the East Bay and Marin County, which have gymnastic clubs where girls can practice after school," Schmid said. "If a girl is really interested in gymnastics and they want to train on their own time, I have to tell them to go to Burlingame, Concord or San Rafael where there are private clubs."

Obviously a girl going to high school in one of those areas will develop her gymnastic skills faster than a girl in the city.

"In the East Bay there are a lot of gymnastic clubs, so most of the people there come from clubs before they go to college," said Elizabeth Farfan-Santos, a gymnast on SF State's team. "You can see their experience and techniques."

Another important advantage gymnasts from other areas have is they can start training at an early age.

"It's hard to compete against girls who started when they were nine and 10, and you started at 14," said Debbie Welch, another Gator gymnast.

After Welch graduated from Novato High School in 1975, a gymnastic club formed in her hometown. "I don't feel bad about what happened to me. I think they (girls who started at an early age) are lucky.

"I think the Park and Recreation Department should start a gymnastic program here," Welch said. "Gymnastics is really a great sport. It combines concentration, physical fitness and it's really a challenge."

Farfan-Santos, who went high school in the city, had first-hand experience with the gymnastic dilemma.

"I went to a Catholic school where there was no gymnastic program. I was interested in gymnastics so I went to the Daly City Crickets gymnastics club to practice.

"In San Francisco there are no places, as far as I know, where they have an open gymnasium where a lot of people who have the talent but not the money can go and practice."

Despite lack of training sites and a knee injury to SF State senior Lisa Clearwater, Schmid has put together a young and competitive squad of 28 women, made up mainly of sophomores and freshmen.

They demonstrated their talent in the last two weeks by beating two Golden State Conference (GSC) teams.

Sonoma State was their first victim losing 103.05 - 58.85. Farfan-Santos played a major role in the win, taking first in the all-around with 27.6 points.

Last week was probably the biggest win of the year as SF State defeated Chico State, the defending GSC champions, 110.8 - 104.5. Welch won the floor exercise while Farfan-Santos recorded the highest mark in the meet with an 8.2 score in vaulting. The two gymnasts also tied for second place all-around.

At the beginning of the season Schmid was hoping for at least a third-place finish in the GSC championships coming next month at UC Davis. But with last week's win over Chico, first place is beginning to look to be within reach.

Gator notes – Schmid is currently organizing the California State Modern Gymnastic meet, to be held here – on April 22 . . . The remaining gymnastics schedule: Feb. 17 – Western Hemisphere Games at Hayward, 7 p.m.; Feb. 21 – at Nevada-Reno; March 10 – GSC Championships at Davis, all day.

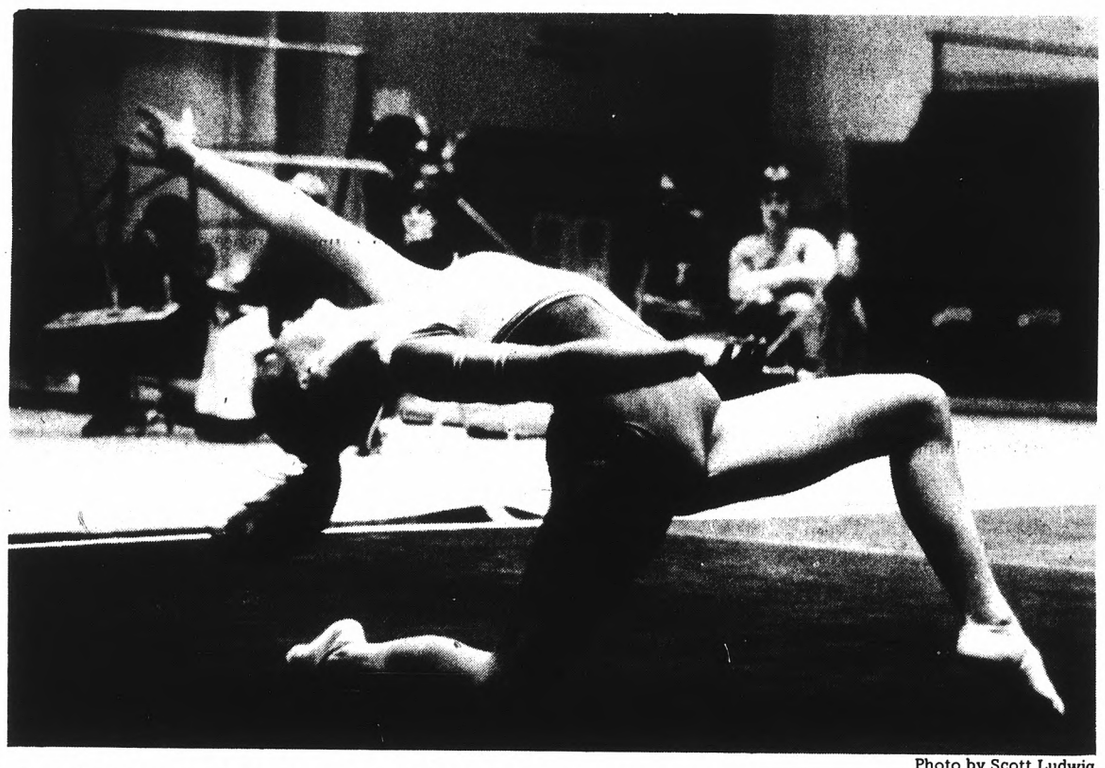


Photo by Scott Ludwig

Debbie Welch concludes her winning floor exercise routine in SF State's upset win over Chico State.

scoreboard

GSC Women's Basketball Standings

	W	L
SF STATE	8	1
Chico St	8	1
UC Davis	6	3
Sacramento St	5	4
Hayward St	5	4
Sonoma St	3	6
Humboldt St	1	8
Stanislaus St	0	9

* * * * *

FWC Men's Basketball Standings

	W	L
Humboldt St	6	2
Chico St	5	3
UC Davis	5	3
Hayward	4	4
Sacramento St	3	4
Stanislaus St	2	5
SF STATE	2	6

FWC Baseball Standings

	W	L
UC Davis	4	2
Sacramento St	4	2
SF STATE	3	3
Hayward St	3	3
Stanislaus St	2	4
Humboldt St	1	2
Chico St	1	2

* * * * *

Final FWC Wrestling Standings

	pts.
Humboldt St	85
SF STATE	67
Chico St	46
Sacramento St	44
UC Davis	25½
Stanislaus St	8

Ballplayers host Humboldt

SF State's Angel Floyd was chosen Golden State Conference women's basketball Player of the Week for her performances against Sacramento State and Stanislaus State last week.

The 5-foot-8-inch freshman guard scored 21 points in the Gators' 78-58 win over Sacramento and 20 points in the 98-22 dismantling of Stanislaus.

Floyd shot an outstanding 62 percent from the field in the two contests, raising her season average to 11.4 points per game.

She will lead her teammates into Saturday night's crucial bout against league-leading Chico State. The Gators seek to avenge a 57-55 loss to Chico suffered earlier this season.

The two squads each carry an 8-1 record.

Floyd stars for cagers

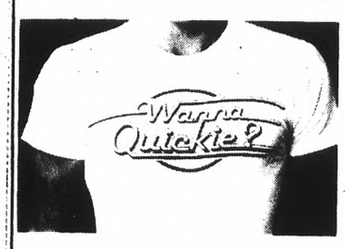
SF State's baseball team will host the Humboldt State Lumberjacks for a three-game series this Friday and Saturday Feb. 16-17.

Barring bad weather, the Gators will play a doubleheader on Friday and a single game on Saturday. Starting time is noon.

Pitching for the Gators will be Mike Granger (0-1, 1.92 ERA), Larry White (0-2, 2.84 ERA), and Jim Baugher (2-0, 0-56 ERA).

Humboldt was the only team to finish the 1978 season with a worse Far West Conference record (2-15) than SF State (7-11).

SPEED THINGS UP



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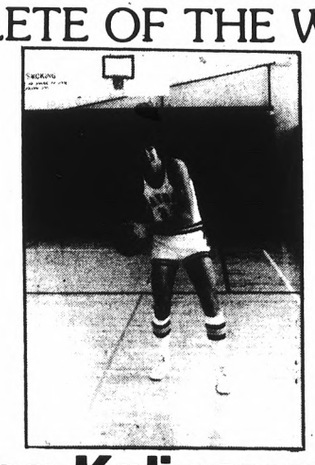

Greg Kalinowski
6'6 Forward

The junior from Minneapolis had 22 points, eight rebounds, and shot 59% from the field in last weekend's action.

Last home game February 24 vs. U.C. Davis—Fan Appreciation Night. Many valuable prizes given away—including portable television.

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Recruiting: building a baseball program

by Steve Eoff

It would seem rather presumptuous for a first-year coach who inherits a baseball team that finished sixth out of seven teams in 1978 to predict a conference title in 1979. However, new Gator baseball coach Orrin Freeman isn't letting that alter his optimism.

"If we play as well as we are capable of, there's no reason why we can't win the conference title. We have enough ability," Freeman said.

This ability didn't just magically materialize on campus. In fact, only five players have returned from the 1978 squad. As in any college sports program, the key to SF State's success lies in its ability to recruit.

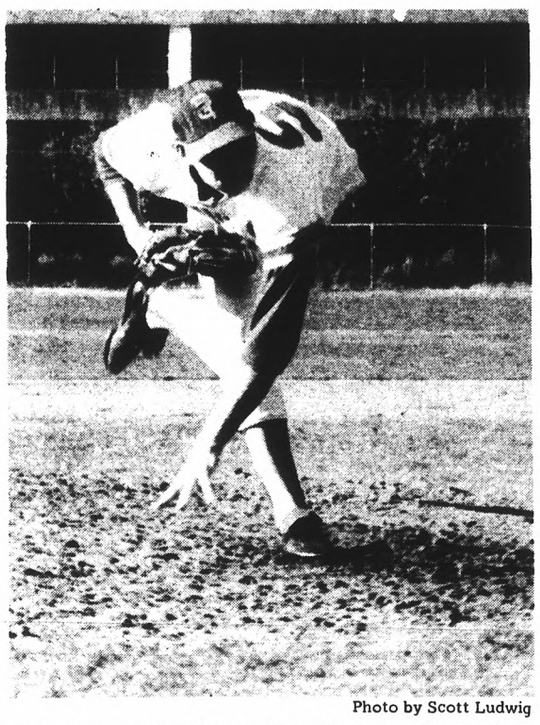

Photo by Scott Ludwig

The Gators' pitching staff will play a vital role in SF State's bid for the FWC title this year.

In the last six months, Freeman has recruited a score of talented ballplayers. Most of them are from Southern California, where Freeman has coached for the last seven years.

He prefers to scout his recruits personally. "As much as we can, we go to see the player play and show him we're interested," Freeman said.

He also maintains contacts with high school and junior college coaches throughout California.

"You have to get to know which coaches you can trust," he said.

There are also occasional tips from the Central Scouting Bureau (major league baseball).

Freeman recruits in areas where there are no local colleges. He tells the prospect, if you have to go away to school, come to SF State. He talks of the facilities (Maloney Field) at SF State, the programs for business and communication majors and of the program he's trying to build.

A student may have a scholarship offer fall through at the last minute or not want to live in Texas. And a ballplayer might only warm the bench for USC, while he gets to play regularly at SF State.

These are the realities that bring many talented athletes to the Bay Area.

Two examples of recruiting finesse are pitcher Mike Granger and outfielder Ralph Hodge. Both, with the help of Freeman, have found apartments and part-time jobs. Both, at Freeman's urging, applied for and received financial aid.

Several schools were interested in Granger (6-1, 2.20 ERA at Santa Barbara City College) as a relief pitcher, but he wanted to be a starter.

"Orrin talked to me quite a few times," Granger said. "He gave me gas money (out of his own pocket) to come up here and see San Francisco. He put me up while I was here and took me to see an Oakland A's game. It was kind of a special deal."

Hodge (.440 as DH for Merced JC) had partial scholarship offers from UCLA and others but chose SF State almost entirely on the basis of his talks with Freeman.

"Orrin is trying to build a good program here and I want to help him do it," said Hodge.

There are drawbacks in recruiting ballplayers for SF State, however.

The school does not, and cannot, offer athletic scholarships.

"Some of our players come from poor families and need the money," Freeman said. "They go through a lot of sacrifices to obtain financial aid, get part-time jobs, attend their classes and play baseball."

Another problem is the city's image. Unfortunately, when one thinks of San Francisco one thinks of Zodiac and Zebra killers, and Moscone and Milk.

The weather in San Francisco is chilly and damp much of the year. New Gator pitcher Granger said, "It's tough to pitch in cold weather." But Freeman asked him and others, "What will you do if you get drafted by the Giants or Minnesota Twins?"

Good question. No aspiring ballplayer is going to turn down a shot at the big leagues because of the weather.

"For an athlete," Freeman said, "the most important thing is tradition. Now we're at the bottom and working out way up.

"Athletes and their parents are conservative, and you can't blame them for it," he said.

Gator baseball - new faces trigger different results

Something old and something new. The 1979 Gator baseball team has some of each.

There are seven seniors and 19 juniors on the team, with only four underclassmen. But with only five players returning from last year's team, there will be many unfamiliar faces.

With so many new players, coach Orrin Freeman has been frequently changing his lineup. There are enough good athletes to field two teams, with competition at every position.

"We'll probably keep switching them around all year long, so they'll get a chance to get better," said Freeman.

One result of a fluctuating lineup and many new players is errors. After 15 miscues in the first four games, the Gators made 13 errors in a three-game series with last year's Far Western Conference (FWC) co-champions, Stanislaus State, last Friday and Saturday.

Still, the results of the Stanislaus series were encouraging. Although the Gators lost the opener (8-3) on Feb. 9, they bounced back to sweep the Feb. 10 doubleheader (3-2 and 8-0).

First baseman Ralph Hodge went five for six in the first game and drove in all three Gator runs. SF State pitcher Jim Baugher tossed a two-hitter in the second game for his second win of the season.

The victories over Stanislaus give the Gators a 3-3 record in FWC. The 1979 season involves some 50 games and will wind up in early May.

Photo by Scott Ludwig

International soccer came to San Francisco Sunday when the Soviet Union National soccer team squared off against the U.S. National team at Kezar Stadium. The Soviets won handily, 4-1.

For the Russians, this was the last stop in a five-game tour of the United States and Mexico, a tour that produced three wins (two against the U.S. team), one defeat and one tie.

For the United States, this was part of an ongoing effort by the United States Soccer Federation to improve this country's status in the world's most popular sport.

It's the 'Ultimate' in frisbee

by Pete Farricker

Chances are you've never heard of Ultimate Frisbee, but it's sweeping the nation. The entire Ivy League, Berkeley, Santa Barbara, San Francisco and 400 other places across the country have sprouted competitive teams around this new sport.

The game is only 10 years old, but frisbees have been around for 30 years. Since 1949, when the Wham-O Company started producing them, over 200 million have been sold.

"The annual sales of frisbees exceed baseball, basketball and football sales combined," says Victor Malafronte, the original frisbee world distance champion.

Ultimate Frisbee was invented by Joel Silver and Buzzy Hellring in the spring of 1969. They refined the rules during the winter, and at Columbia High School in New Jersey the first Ultimate Frisbee game was played in a parking lot between the student council and the school newspaper staff.

Silver, Hellring and a few others from that first game went on to Rutgers and introduced the sport. Rutgers and Princeton played the first intercollegiate Ultimate Frisbee game on Nov. 6, 1972.

Ultimate Frisbee requires seven players to a team. It's played on a 60-yard by 40-yard field with 30-yard endzones. Teams gain one point by scoring a goal, when a player successfully passes the disc to a teammate in the opposing endzone.

In the 10 years since its inception, says Malafronte, Ultimate Frisbee has also spread to Europe, Russia, China, Japan and about 20 other foreign countries.

Malafronte, 29, belongs to the Berkeley Ultimate Frisbee team; he's been playing the game for six years. The Berkeley squad "has progressed into one of the top teams in the world," since its birth in 1977, he says.

Other top West Coast teams include Santa Barbara, San Francisco, Sonoma and San Jose, all of which are expected to play in the western regionals scheduled for April in Santa Barbara. The winners of that contest will go on to Philadelphia for the national championship on May 28.

Santa Barbara has been the national champ for the last two years, reflecting the change in dominance from the East Coast to the West Coast. Before 1977, Rutgers, Penn State and other East Coast teams were consistently the winners.

"The lifestyle of a frisbee player is such that he wants to play all year 'round," Malafronte says. "And the West Coast is better suited for that. So, many veterans from New Hampshire, Massachussetts and other eastern states are moving out here. Not only that, but the native Californians are developing into top-caliber players themselves."

Despite the sport's growth, Dave Liewant, a co-captain for the Berkeley team, says Ultimate Frisbee doesn't lend itself well to television.

"The same things happen over and over and the audience won't stay interested," he says. "For the sport to grow, the interest has to lie with the players."

With these doubts, Liewant says he doesn't look forward to the possibility of frisbee scholarships, coaches or referees.

"Sports are better when they are supported by the people who play them," he says.

But Malafronte, although he admits "it has the best potential of any sport to be referee-free," foresees a day when referees will enter the game.

"With big money and a national championship on the line, refs will be needed," he says.

There is some strategy involved in the game and, according to Liewant, "it depends on the type of defense being used."

"If it's a man-to-man defense," he says, "you can try to outrun them or try and get a bigger player guarding a smaller player – a mismatch. If it's a zone, the best strategy is to move the disc faster than the defenders are moving."

Basically, there are two types of offenses: the fast break and the throw-deep offense (which Berkeley uses). There is also the deliberate short-pass tactic, which Santa Barbara employs.

Here are some of the basic rules for Ultimate Frisbee:

* Each game is split into two 24-minute halves. The clock is stopped for goals, injuries, time-outs or plays out of bounds. In case of a tie, teams play in successive five-minute overtime periods until one team scores.

* A throw-off starts the game and begins play after each goal. Each team stands on its own goal line and one player throws the disc to the other team. No player on the throwing team may touch the frisbee before the receiving team touches it.

* The team with the frisbee attempts to move it into position to score a goal. It may be thrown in any manner but may never be handed off.

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backwords

1200 California

The man looks like New York personified. Street wise and street tough, with a face molded from steaming asphalt. It's no accident, this caricature, since Mr. James Harvey is a native of New York City. And Mr. James Harvey is a doorman.

James was a doorman at New York's Waldorf Astoria hotel before moving to San Francisco. He now works at 1200 California - an apartment complex.

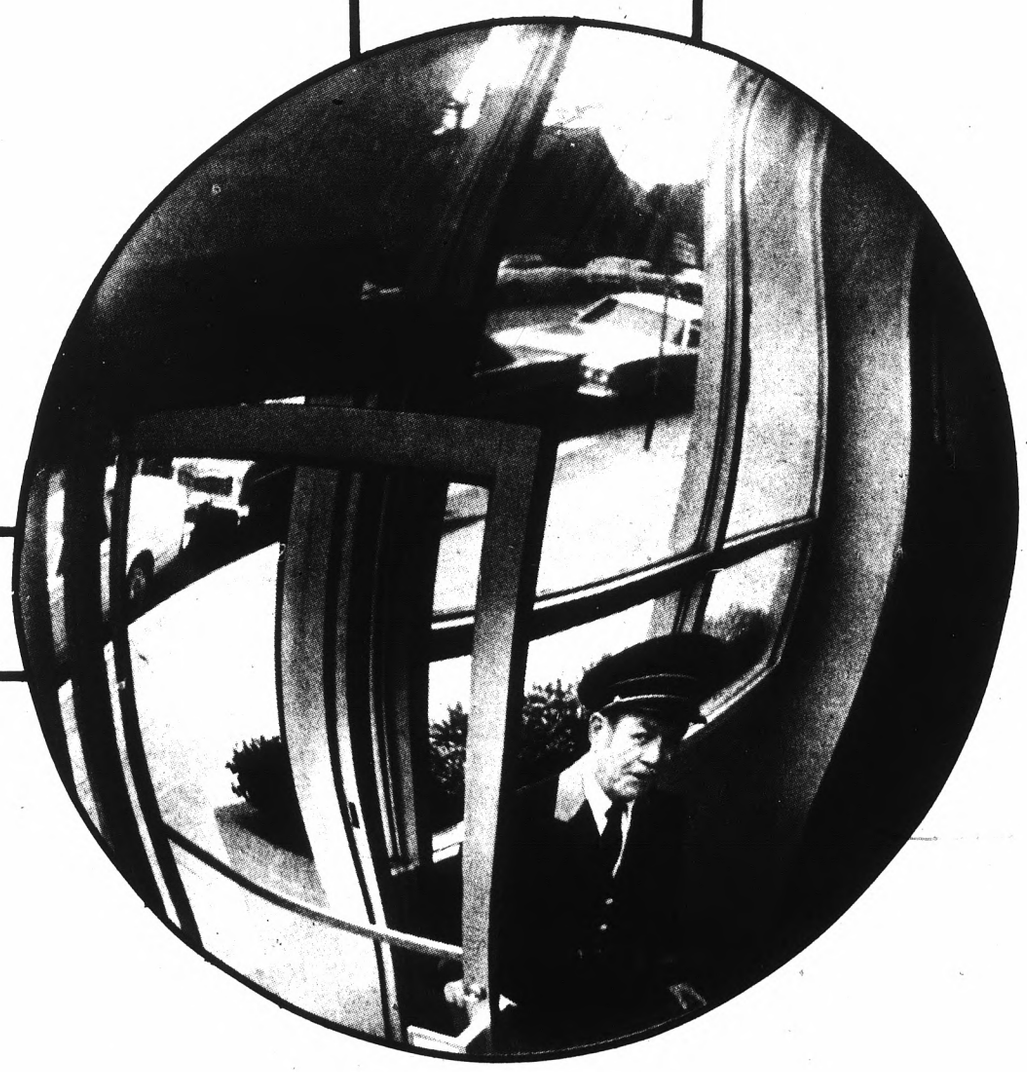
'It's not the same here as in New York,' says James. 'There, a doorman is a *doorman*. All I did was open and close doors. Here you park tenants' cars, carry their groceries and walk security patrols.'

The street-tough essence fades when James expresses concern for the elderly in his building. He helps them out of their cars and tends to their problems with dispatch.

'If something goes wrong where I live I fix it myself,' he says. 'If a light bulb goes out here, one call to me, and it's fixed.

You get to know all the tenants by name. I have a good memory for names, always have.

Hello Mr. and Mrs. Reilly - Hi Doctor - Good morning ladies . . .'



Text by Al Stein and Mike Molenda

Photos by Al Stein

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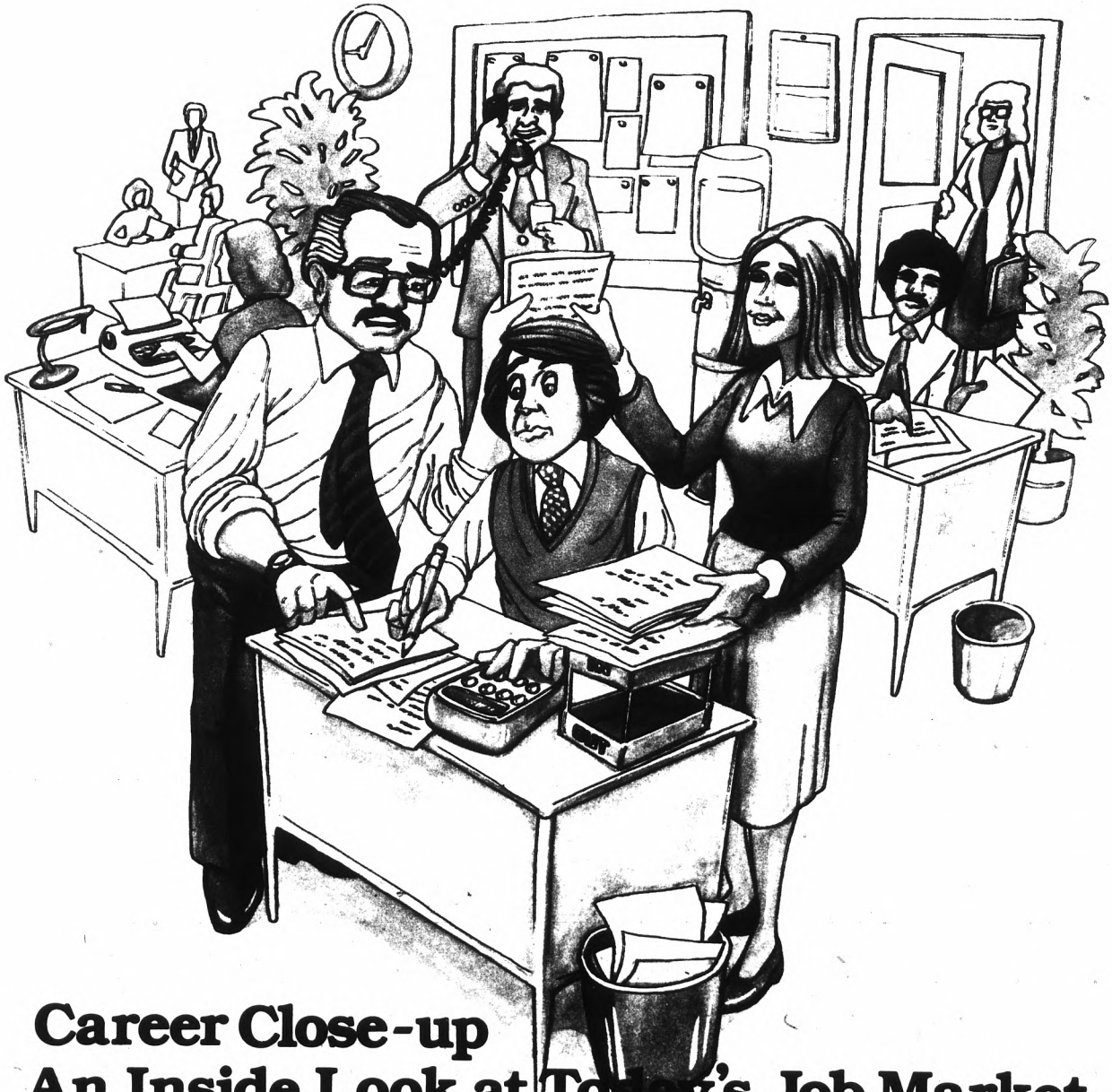

Career Close-up
An Inside Look at Today's Job Market

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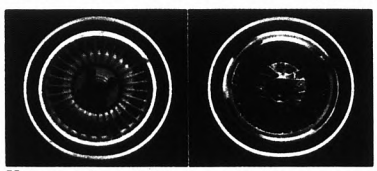

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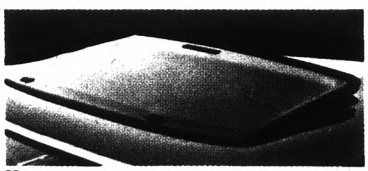

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*EPA estimated MPG: **20**. Highway estimate 31 MPG. For comparison to other cars. Your mileage may differ, depending on speed, weather and trip length. California MPG is lower. Actual highway mileage will probably be lower than estimate.

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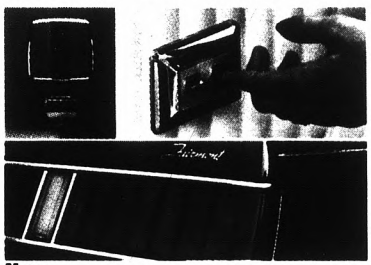

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The Big Career Picture

When kids plan glorious futures as pilots or models or lefthanded pitchers, they dream not only of the work they want to *do*, but also who they want to *be*. That's because your job tends to be a reflection of yourself, a showcase for your skills and personality. Deep down, most people want their work to be a personal adventure that explores new challenges and brings their special talents to the surface.

Finding that kind of satisfying job isn't easy. In fact, it can be a life's work in itself. The first big step, though, is planning out a career strategy, gaining the skills you need and finding the right kinds of practical experience. The second vitally important step is standing back to get the big picture—trying to really understand what's out there in the working world, how it operates and where you fit in.

Last fall, *Insider's Career Consciousness* issue focused on that first step of getting your plans and career goals on track during college. This issue takes the second step with a close-up look at today's job market—how it changes and what it holds for college graduates in a variety of fields.

For starters, "Job Evolution" examines some of the key forces that are creating new types of jobs while turning scores of others into dinosaurs. "News from the Workplace" highlights some of the day-to-day details of life on the job—from new types of workday scheduling to fringe benefits to studies about human behavior on the job. "Their Work Is Play" talks with six young people in highly unusual jobs—while "Your First Job" discusses some of the big changes and adjustments that nearly every new worker has to face. And for a final overview, there's "Career Forecast," a look at the trends and growth areas in eight major career fields.

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Good reading!

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Job Evolution

BY PATRICIA WESTFALL

Will your chosen career still exist when you graduate? Stay tuned for some of these key forces.

Consider the chimney sweep.

Once, every urban neighborhood could support at least one sweep and his assistant. The top-hatted sweep, clothed in lore as well as soot, was essential to city life. Then came modern home heating systems and fuels. The sweep disappeared. That was progress.

Now comes the current energy crisis, and some people are shifting to wood stoves or rediscovering the fireplace. To serve them, the sweep has re-emerged, complete with top hat and Yellow Pages advertising.

This too is progress. Technological change eliminated the sweep, and attitude change re-created him. But in each case, change was the moving force.

There's nothing new about this process. The creation and elimination of jobs within an economy occurred long before the chimney sweep evolved and re-evolved. In fact, some historians believe the pyramids were built by pharaohs to make work for Egypt's unemployed.

Change has always affected jobs. What is new and frightening in this era is the rate at which change now occurs.

Herman Kahn, B. Bruce-Briggs and numerous other futurologists say change is now happening at exponential rates. This means that by the time we spot a social trend or problem, it's almost too late to react. In their book *Things To Come*, Kahn and Briggs use a bathtub to illustrate the concept. If it took a year to fill this tub one-tenth full of pollutants, and if events proceeded numerically, there would be nine years left to do something before the tub spilled over. But if the tub were filling at an exponential rate, then at the end of a year, when the tub was one-tenth full (and its owners had only just noticed the problem), there would be only 2.3 years left to do something.

In our time, knowledge is doubling every ten years; resources are dwindling monthly; population is exploding daily. The process creates enormous problems for society. In the four years an undergraduate spends in college, four million people will starve to death and 40 million more will suffer brain damage or physical ailments from malnutrition. Massive unemployment, shortages of raw materials, inflationary pressures, breakdowns in international cooperation— all are details of the larger crisis that Alvin Toffler calls "future shock."

No Stable Niche

No career is sheltered from the pressures of this rapid change. Law, for example, has traditionally enjoyed a stable niche in society. No longer. The new field of jurimetrics is emerging, which could even eliminate the need for many lawyers. Computers would store and correlate legal information to such an extent that plaintiffs could bypass lawyers entirely. Instead they could go to a "law bank," much as people now go to a computerized bank window for cash. They would punch in the facts of their argument; the computer would then analyze all histories of similar cases and "decide" on the basis of the data which party should win the case. A computer would be able to scan precedents far more thoroughly (and cheaply) than a lawyer could, and might even decide more impartially than a judge.

And what about computer science, one of the youngest and most successful fields in the job market? The computer pervades almost every aspect of our lives. Surely it's one job area a college student can safely assume will exist at graduation?

Wrong. The very success of the computer is eliminating the need for some computer workers. The job of computer programmer, first created in about 1955, is going the way of the iceman. People are becoming so familiar with computers that soon they will operate them as readily as they drive cars. Programmers will be as superfluous as chauffeurs.

Psychology is another relatively young field which is undergoing a profound evolution. Recent advances in brain research have begun to untangle some of the elaborate chemistry of the nervous system. Many doctors now think that much of mental illness is chemically based; already there are a host of drugs which may actually cure certain mental disorders. MAO inhibitors, tricyclics, and other medications have allowed many manic-depressives and depressives to return to productive lives.

If indeed mental illness is found to be largely biochemical, then its treatment would logically return to medicine, where it began. This would eliminate the need for the nonmedical skills of psychologists. But as the role of psychologists declines in this area, it is increasing in other fields. In business, for example, a new and growing career is that of job enrichment specialist. This person, usually a psychologist, studies production methods and designs factory or office systems that workers find comfortable and stimulating.

Inevitably, rapid change has given birth to entirely new fields. One such field

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is futurology, which uses scientific methods to study current trends and project their logical consequences for the future. These methods range from statistical analysis to brainstorming, but the goal is always to measure—not guess—what could happen.

Futurologists argue that society can no longer afford to wait until its tubs are one-tenth full before reacting. If problems aren't anticipated *before* they occur, we won't make it to the year 2000. Apparently society *is* making an effort to anticipate these crises, because the number of futurologists is increasing—exponentially.

Pressures for Change

Meanwhile, business, journalism, engineering, physical education, and anything else you care to major in are undergoing similar change at this moment. It's possible that the information you studied as a freshman will be out of date by the time you're a senior. Careers that were hot when you were in high school may not even exist by the time you finish graduate study. But why? What pressures are creating such rapid evolution?

The most obvious pressure for change is **population**. Four billion of us currently fuss, fume and jostle for housing, food and jobs. Six billion of us (at least) will similarly jostle by the year 2000. Even in this country, blessed with a falling birthrate, population will continue to grow because the death rate continues to fall.

Jobs, unfortunately, are not expanding as rapidly as the job-seeking population. At present, our society "solves" the population/employment problem by encouraging youth to stay in school and by forcing older workers to retire. Yet there is growing resistance to both these solutions. Recent court cases are challenging the forced-retirement concept, and students likewise are growing resentful of a system in which graduate study isn't required to *do* the work, but is required to *get* the work.

Technology is another great force for change. In part, technology has caused the population explosion; many of us wouldn't now be alive if it weren't for advances in health, agriculture and industry. But in part, technology helps resolve the population problem, too. It's a never-ending cycle. The need for more food stimulates development of better technology which naturally keeps more people alive which enlarges population which stimulates more technology to keep more people alive. And there's no going back to a simple, less technologically complex time. We're born. We're here. We're hungry.

At the same time that technology makes it possible for four or even six billion of us to exist, it also eliminates the jobs we exist by.

It is theoretically possible that all the goods and services the world needs could be produced by only 2 percent of the population. This tendency of technology to make workers superfluous while at the same time allowing their numbers to grow so large is creating critical psychological tensions.

Traditionally, work defines our lives. But if 98 percent of us don't need to work, what *are* we to do with ourselves? Something other than work must be found to determine both income and meaning in life—or 98 percent of us could be both hungry and frustrated.

A third force now putting enormous demands on our social institutions is **interdependence**; some thinkers call it complexity. No nation exists independently of any other now. The needs of population and technology force us all to trade and cooperate with one another in order to keep our systems going. We buy oil and sell Coca-Cola. Our universities train engineers and generals for scores of nations. Scores of nations sell us raw materials for our industrial processes.

The consequence is to exaggerate the effects of any local problem. The paralysis of Italy by terrorists, the droughts in Africa and Russia—all have social and economic consequences for the entire world. Writes Harold Shane, "Anyone's problems anywhere are everyone's problems everywhere."

A fourth pressure is the **depletion of resources**. As technology, population and interdependence all escalate, the world's reserves dwindle. Either better methods of recycling materials and producing energy must be found, or new resources (from the moon? the asteroids?) must be developed. Or both.

Fitting into an Uncertain Future

This oversimple list of pressures only begins to describe the problem. All of these forces interact, and all are changing irreversibly the work and the life you are going to have.

But where do you and I fit into this picture? Social action occurs at a level far removed from our daily reality. How does an ordinary person, with limited powers and ordinary ambitions, prepare for an uncertain future? There are three steps that can help.

The first step is to accept change for the force it is. If change is the only thing we can count on, then change is the only relevant major in school. "Minor," if you like, in business, economics, law, communications, science, whatever. But "major" in change, by trying to see in every subject you study how that field is being affected by the forces of change. Only by understanding these forces can you hope to prepare for their impact on your life.

The second step is to diversify your talents. Many students already attempt this by double-majoring. The sociology major will take business courses; the business major, communications courses; the communications major, science courses. This double-majoring is an attempt by students to hedge their bets and give themselves more value in the job market.

An even wider diversification may be necessary. Perhaps we need to make career training itself less central to our educational lives. It is argued by many that work is going to be less important in the future. It may take less time in our lives through such practices as permanent part-time work or regular sabbaticals. Or it may be less important psychologically—taking as much time as it does now, but involving less of the spirit.

This suggests that you should prepare for greater leisure and less-taxing work by fostering in yourself other types of skills and interests.

The inability to handle leisure in a satisfying way is a real danger in our society. Workers whose unions have won them three-month vacations sometimes discover that all that free time is actually frightening. Those with well-developed hobbies and interests do all right, but those without such involvements have been known to spend vacation time at the plant, watching others work.

School is one of the few environments that give you both the time and the resources to pursue a wide variety of interests, pastimes and skills. And these sideline activities may become a larger part of your working future than the career you now envision.

The third step in preparing for a transformed future is to develop in yourself the strength to cope with change. This means finding a sense of self that allows you to keep things in perspective even during moments when the job market and the world don't seem to need you. The popularity of interpersonal relations courses and self-development philosophies is one sign that people are groping for this strength. And while focusing on self-awareness can sometimes lead to selfishness, it also has the potential to generate a feeling of stability—a sense of worth strong enough to sustain you through daily upheavals in the world. If it happens that the career of your dreams becomes extinct, you will be strong enough to find, or create, alternatives.

None of this will help you get a job, of course. But by being aware of the forces of change, by developing many different skills and interests, by having a genuine feeling of your own worth—you will, at the very least, be poised for the uncertain future. ■

Patricia Westfall is a contributing writer for 13:30 Corporation.

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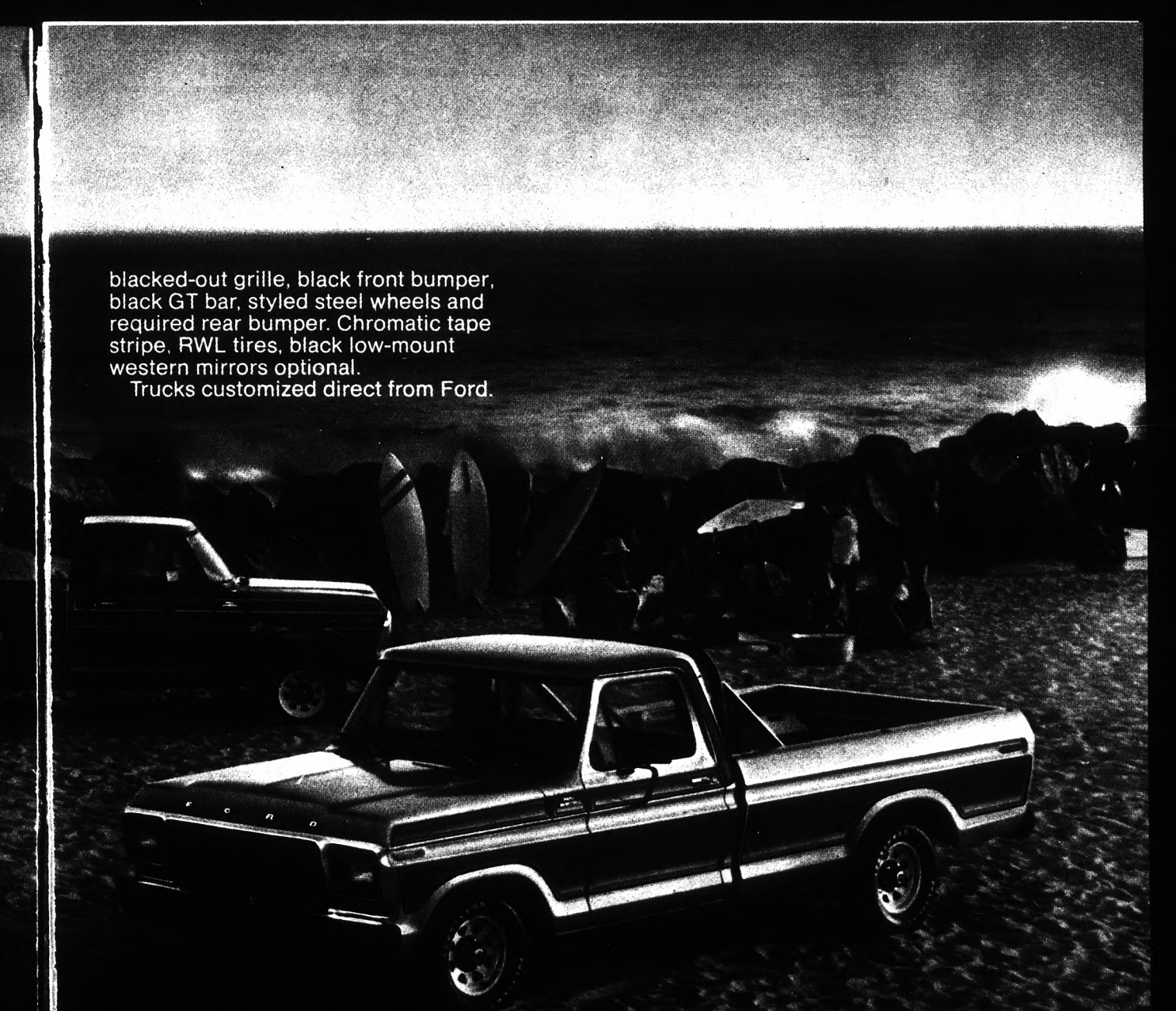

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News from the Workplace

Flexitime. . . What Workers Want. . . Fringe Benefits. . . Job Stress. . . And More.

To the average 19th-century office worker, paradise was an eight-hour workday and a lunch break. Things have changed a lot since then—and major innovations like the shortened workweek, unemployment insurance and paid vacation time are now merely business as usual. Attitudes toward working have altered as well, and people now want more benefits, more flexibility and more satisfaction from their jobs than ever before. These rising expectations—along with an increasing volume of research on job behavior—are triggering even greater transformations. Here are just a few recent developments that are making changes in the way we work:

New Ways To Work

Work is a source of identity and self-respect. Yet studies reveal that for most people, work is an unsatisfying experience. Workers at every level of the system complain of feeling like cogs in a huge, inefficient machine that can't fully utilize their talents and skills.

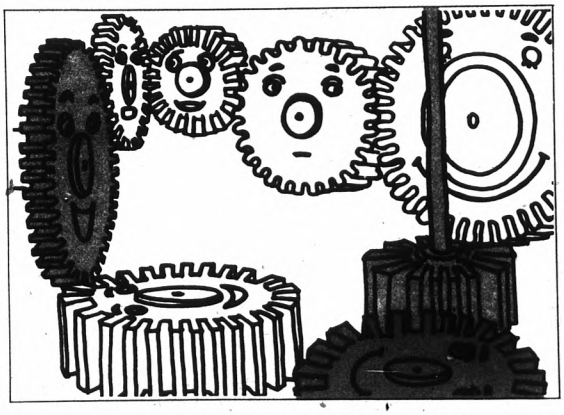
This complaint has sparked a series of reforms in both the office and the production plant. In scores of organizations, "job enrichment" specialists are restructuring tasks so that workers have more control over their own jobs and more time for other activities.

In some offices and factories, working schedules are set by teams of employees rather than by one foreman or supervisor. This gives the workers more personal responsibility for getting the whole job done. Another teamwork trend is the "open office," in which furniture and fixtures are rearranged to create more contact between workers. Setups like this seem to encourage the exchange of ideas and to make people feel better about their working environment.

Flexible scheduling—allowing workers to decide when and how much they will work—is yet another idea whose time has apparently come. While the 40-hour week is still the norm, increasing numbers of workers are able to opt for shorter or longer workweeks and spread that time out to allow for child care, education or more leisure time.

A fringe benefit that many companies offer their high-level employees is sabbatical leave, a paid year off to travel, do research or study. Corporations are also providing more educational programs, recreational centers and counseling services to improve worker morale.

All these services contribute to an employee-centered working climate which its proponents say is humanizing the workplace. But critics argue that these changes don't affect the substance of work. What does it matter when you come in, they ask, if the tasks you're required to do are trivial? However, follow-up studies of workers who've experienced some of the reforms reveal that the changes *do* make a difference in the way people feel about their jobs.



Futurologists see still larger changes coming. One pattern that's expected to take hold is the work/education/sabbatical cycle. Under this system, your life would contain alternating periods of work, schooling and leaves of absence—rather than blocks of education (in your twenties), work (in your middle years) and retirement (in your sixties). The cycle pattern would allow people to develop a larger number of outside interests and to stay abreast of technological change by keeping their educations up-to-date. According to futurologists, young workers today can expect a lifelong pattern of work, study and play in the years ahead.

Job Satisfaction

Most college-educated workers don't want more money—they want more psychological satisfaction from their work.

In a recent *Psychology Today* poll, readers said that the job benefits they prized most were the opportunity to learn and grow and the chance to exercise their talents and skills. Most were willing to work hard and put in long hours, if they felt they were doing something worthwhile. If not, they said, they'd just as soon quit and move on to something better.

Although the survey's findings cannot be generalized (the sample wasn't randomly taken and respondents tended to be younger, better-educated and more highly paid than the population as a whole), *Psychology Today*'s report on the survey did contain some interesting results.

- Almost two-thirds of those polled would not accept a higher-paying job if it meant less interesting work. On the other hand, almost one-half said they would not accept a more interesting job if it paid less than their present one.
- Only 68 percent were satisfied with their jobs. Of those who weren't, the most keenly dissatisfied were young workers (under 24), blacks, and those with an annual income of between $5,000 and $10,000. Most people agreed that the most satisfying jobs were those in which they could feel good about themselves.
- Among the things respondents considered least important (though not necessarily *unimportant*) were fringe benefits, chances for promotion, physical surroundings at work and the friendliness of co-workers.

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The Fringes Mount Up

There's a lot more to the average salary offer than meets the eye. Employee fringe benefits can add from 25 to 40 percent to your base pay. The number and total dollar value of fringe benefits vary considerably from company to company, but these eight types of benefits are most common among entry-level jobs:

- **Paid Absences.** Included here are sick leave, paid jury duty, vacation time and severance pay. Some companies don't credit you with paid absences until you've worked for a certain length of time—and the amount of vacation time may increase as the length of time you've worked for the company increases.
- **Cash Bonuses.** Such extras as Christmas bonuses and awards for good performance fall into this category. In some cases, employee contracts stipulate that if company profits rise above a set level, workers receive cash bonuses.
- **Employment Security.** The company pays into workers' compensation and unemployment compensation funds for each employee.
- **Employee Services.** These include odds and ends like free parking, recreational facilities, discounts on company products, etc. Other typical services include educational assistance and free travel. These can all be real financial boons.
- **Stock Acquisition.** Many companies offer a share in the business itself. However, stock-buying plans are often reserved for long-time employees.
- **Insurance.** Health and life insurance coverage is offered by most companies as a fringe benefit, although employees often pay part of the total cost. One very desirable type of coverage to watch for is dental insurance.
- **Retirement Plan.** Many employers offer some kind of company retirement or pension plan to which employees may contribute through payroll deductions. Such plans vary a great deal, but often involve paying in a percentage of your salary.
- **Credit Unions.** A credit union is a savings organization owned and operated by its members. If there is one available where you work, you can use it to get loans at low interest rates or to save automatically. Payments on loans are usually deducted from each paycheck. You can save regularly by arranging for the credit union to receive a sum from each paycheck.

What Personality Traits Lead to Job Success?

The most successful men and women are not necessarily the most competitive, according to two University of Texas psychologists.

Using a questionnaire designed to measure how strongly certain aspects of personality relate to success, Robert Helmreich and Janet Spence tested a group of scientists, students and business school graduates. The researchers found that the most successful men and women scored high on Work (the desire to work hard and keep busy) and Mastery (the preference for challenging tasks)—but low on Competitiveness (the desire to best others). Competitiveness was a key to success only for those who scored low on the other traits.

Spence and Helmreich contend that "a strong need to live up to internally imposed standards of excellence, combined with a willingness to work hard, may be the most effective recipe for outstanding performance."

Job Stress

What kind of worker undergoes the greatest amount of job stress? Maybe a surgeon whose patient's life depends on his skill? Or an airplane pilot responsible for hundreds of passengers each working day? How about teachers' aides—or dental assistants?

A study by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health seems to indicate that many commonplace occupations can generate just as much stress, if not more, as jobs usually considered stressful. Doctors, for instance, placed low on the study's list of occupations ranked according to stress. But the people who help them—the health technicians, nurses and other assistants—ranked very high.

The study showed that besides nurses and health technicians, the workers most under stress from their jobs include: waiters and waitresses, inspectors, musicians, public relations workers, clinical lab technicians, dishwashers, warehousemen, nurses' aides, laborers, dental assistants, teachers' aides, research workers and computer programmers.

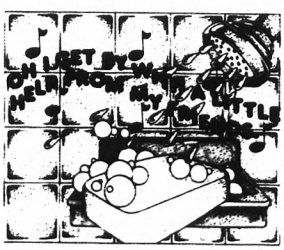
Psychological Testing

Seated at student desks in a small room, prospective Delta Air Lines pilots pore over a battery of psychological tests.

Hanging in the air are the mutterings of bewildered applicants. "So I like to sing in the shower! Will that make me a better pilot?" "Can it really matter that I hate cutting the grass, or what the best time of my life was?"

For many jobs, it *does* matter. More and more companies are using psychological tests to screen job applicants and judge employees' fitness for promotion. A thumbs-down ruling from such a test may not spell instant doom, but it is beginning to carry a lot of weight with employers. Standardized tests for assessing workers have been around for years, but lately the tests have become much more comprehensive, sophisticated and reliable. Most are designed to ferret out psychotic tendencies, determine mechanical ability and measure breadth of vocabulary. A whole battery of tests can take hours.

If you find yourself applying to a company that requires psychological assessments, just relax. You can't study for the tests, and while companies often say they aren't mandatory, people rarely refuse to take them. Many of the questions may seem ridiculous, outrageous or downright invasions of privacy—but be sure to answer as truthfully and realistically as possible.



Psychologists and personnel workers emphasize that the tests are not given to knock people out of the running for a job opening. Far from being meant to disqualify you, the tests are for forming conclusions that both you and your employer will find useful in selection and placement for jobs. Many of these tests not only gauge your psychological fitness for a certain job, but also indicate the kinds of work you'll find most satisfying. And that information can be of great value in planning a career. ■

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Their Work Is Play

Six Who Found Adventure on the Job

Most jobs are anything but tailor-made. While occupations grow more specialized, the work experience itself becomes more homogeneous. Architect, lawyer, clerk and banker, all seem to exist in a nine-to-five world that leaves too little room for individuality.

Of course, it doesn't have to be this way. The six young people below wanted work that was unusual, exciting, and uniquely theirs. They found—or created—special jobs to suit themselves. And their stories prove that working can *be a very individual adventure.*

BY TIM SMIGHT

Paul Woessner, Balloonist

"I think I like the pure joy of ballooning the most," says Iowa State University graduate Paul Woessner. "You're flying around in this huge toy, and everyone who spots you becomes an instant kid."

At age 25, Paul is the current world champion of ballooning. He's also vice president and co-founder of the world's largest ballooning concern, World Balloon Corporation of Albuquerque, New Mexico.

"We fly promotions, give rides and lessons, sell and repair balloons," says Paul. "Everything that can be done with balloons, we do."

He discovered ballooning six years ago when two "aeronauts" landed in his family's suburban Chicago yard. "They gave me a ride, and it was just a pure rush of excitement," Paul recalls. "The next day I sold my motorcycle and skis and started learning to fly." He soon bought his own balloon and began flying promotions at Iowa State, where he was a senior studying to become a veterinarian. It wasn't long before most of Paul's spare time was spent in the air.

"My interests just shifted to ballooning, and by the time I graduated, my G.P.A. was a hair too low for vet school," he recalls. While interviewing for work in the field of animal science, he was offered a job with an Illinois ballooning club as flight instructor.

"I snapped it right up. I figured I'd ride this horse for a while and see how long it ran. It's still running."

That same summer Paul achieved national recognition by becoming the first balloonist to cross Lake Michigan. Within six months he'd moved to Albuquerque—where he won the biennial World Championships last year—and had started World Balloon Corporation.

When not involved in World Balloon activities, Paul spends a lot of time competing and flying promotionally at fairs and races across the country. But he enjoys fun flying most of all.

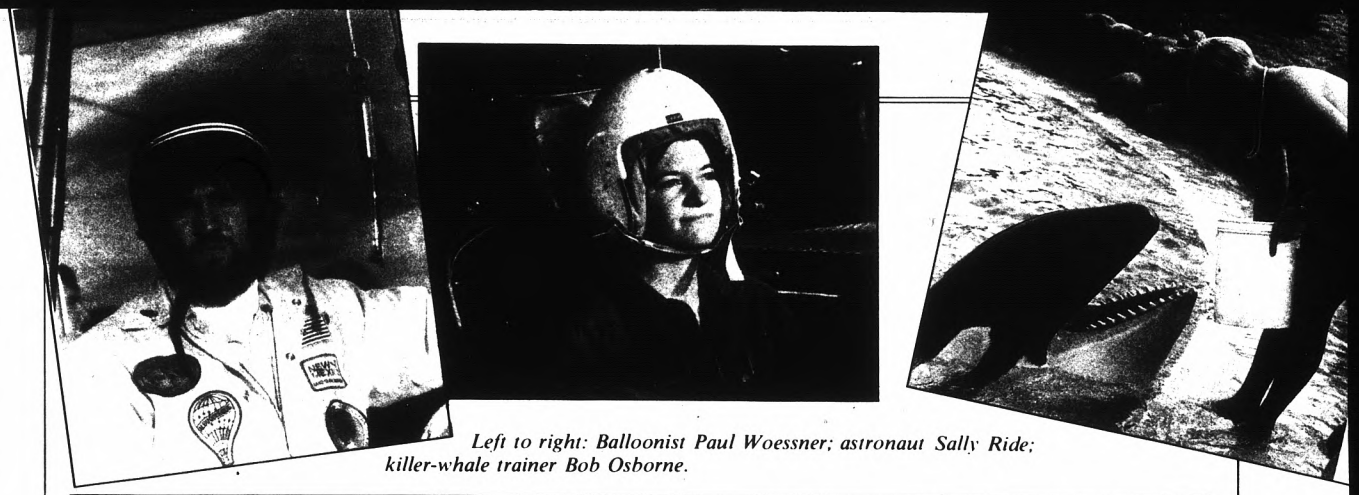
"The freedom and the unpredictability of ballooning just can't be matched by anything else," Paul says. "You never know where you'll land, or who you'll meet, so each flight is unique and fresh. That's why I'll never tire of it." He currently plans to help start a professional racing circuit—and he sees a bright future for what he calls "the sport of the gods."

"I think ballooning is about to explode, especially after the Atlantic crossing. There's nothing I'd rather be doing in the way of employment. Sometimes it's very hard to believe this is my job—because it's so much fun."

Rick Sawaya, Stuntman

Rick Sawaya, 26, makes his living getting into fistfights, jumping off buildings and crashing automobiles—as a professional movie stuntman.

"A lot of people tell me I'm crazy to be



Left to right: Balloonist Paul Woessner; astronaut Sally Ride; killer-whale trainer Bob Osborne.

doing this. But I love every minute of it," he says.

Rick, a Los Angeles native, is a second-generation practitioner; his father was—and still is—a stuntman. But Rick never gave any thought to going into the family business himself. Instead, he spent several years playing semi-pro baseball and drifting in and out of college without choosing a major. "I've always been very athletic, but I wanted to make it with my mind and not my body," he explains. Finally he dropped school and the diamond to pursue a career in sales.

"I worked as a sporting-goods salesman for two years, and did very well at it," he says. "Then one morning this guy called and asked if I'd like to be a gorilla in *Planet of the Apes*. I had to ride a horse through land mines, and I loved it. I was hooked."

That was several years ago, and since then Rick has worked on dozens of movies and television shows, from *Charlie's Angels* to *The Big Fix*.

"Once you're established, the calls keep coming in," says Rick, who uses an answering service and "beeper" to keep up with them. "You have to be good or you won't get work. That means knowing how to fight, fall, ride horses, drive like a maniac—everything."

All of this, of course, involves a certain amount of pain and hazard. Rick has been hurt several times, and once broke his kneecap jumping off a bridge onto a moving train for a *SWAT* episode.

"I enjoy the challenge and the danger," he says. "I can look in the mirror and smile like crazy, knowing I've done certain things. Of course, a lot of times I'm scared, but that's when you know you're alive. I've never turned down anything because of risk."

For Rick, "anything" has included hand-to-hand combat with clubs, being set afire, and taking a 50-foot fall from a building—backwards.

"That was in the movie *I Wanna Hold Your Hand*. I had to do it seven times," Rick recalls.

There's more to stunt work than physical abuse, however. Even a simple fight scene must be painstakingly choreographed, sometimes by computer. "Stuntmen used to be shut out of production meetings, but today we take an active part in everything," Rick says. "Pulling off a difficult stunt and doing it well gives me immense satisfaction. That's what this job really provides—a feeling of accomplishment."

Sally Ride, Astronaut

By the early 1980s, more Americans than ever will be journeying into space—to live, work and conduct experiments under NASA's space shuttle program.

Among this new generation of astronauts will be Stanford graduate Sally Ride, 27. Sally, holder of a Ph.D. in physics, is one of just 35 Americans selected from over 8,000 applicants to participate in the NASA project. She and five other women are destined to become the first female astronauts in the 20-year history of the U.S. space program.

"I wasn't really looking for an unconventional job," says Sally, who recently began a two-year training program at NASA's Johnson Space Center in Houston. "But when NASA notified Stanford's physics department that they needed astronauts, I applied right away. It's something important, and it seemed logical for me since I was studying astrophysics. When they accepted me, it was pretty exciting."

Sally had six months to finish up school before reporting to Houston last July. She's spent most of the past 10 years at Stanford, earning B.A. degrees in English and science, a master's in science and a Ph.D. in physics. At NASA, Sally still spends most of her time in the classroom—pursuing subjects like astronomy, geology and space shuttle systems.

"Astronauts don't do physical training anymore," Sally says, "but later on we'll be working in simulators. After two years we'll be assigned to flight." Sally is being trained as a mission specialist. Her duties will depend on the flight mission. She may be involved in retrieving and repairing satellites, or in performing scientific experiments.

When the program is in full swing, 30 to 40 astronauts each year will be sent on missions lasting from a week to a month. These missions will involve everything from satellite maintenance to earth observation and scientific research. In the future, the manufacture of drugs, metals and solar power stations may go on in outer space.

When missions are completed, coming home will be a lot easier than in the splashdown days. The shuttle, which will reach a maximum altitude of 600 miles, can return to land at Florida's Cape Canaveral or California's Vandenberg Air Force Base in a matter of minutes.

"I can hardly wait to go up," says Sally. "My whole family is really excited about it. Someday this may be ordinary—but right now I feel like a real pioneer."

Bob Osborne, Killer-Whale Trainer

Bob Osborne's teaching job requires patience, sensitivity—and raw nerve. For the past five years, Bob has trained the killer whales at San Diego's Sea World.

"I'm known as a 'behaviorist,' but basically I'm in charge of everything involving the whales," says Bob, 30. "I train them, feed them, play with them and perform with them.

"Fear? Let's just say I have a deep respect for the potential of the animals."

Although he holds an advanced degree in zoology from San Diego State, Bob got into this line of work in a roundabout way. "After I finished school, I worked for two years in business management," he explains. "I was miserable, trapped behind a desk. I applied for the job at Sea World because I wanted something unique, personal and outdoors."

Bob and his staff spend up to 12 hours a day working and performing with the park's four killer whales. They teach the whales tricks and routines that range from fetching objects to performing elaborate dance numbers.

"The whales are incredibly smart and curious," Bob says. "They don't have to channel their energies toward survival here, and that opens the door to more

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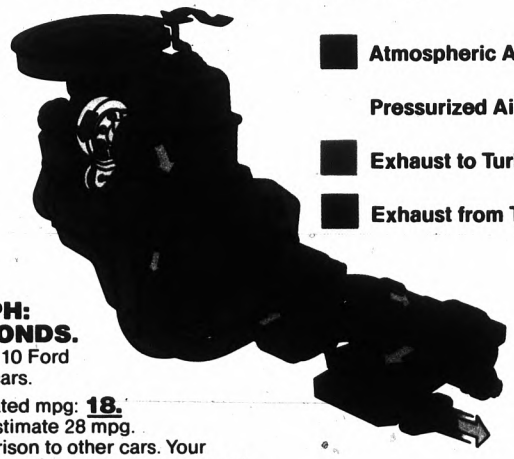
Michelin TRX Tires: Mustang's optional Michelin TRX 190/65R X 390 ultra-low profile tires are mounted on metric 390MM x 150MM forged aluminum alloy wheels. Included is a specially tuned suspension system. This system gives Mustang its highest level of handling, directional stability and steering response.

Aerodynamics: Mustang's dramatic sports car styling with a drag coefficient of .41 on the 3-door and .43 on the 2-door gives it one of the most efficient aerodynamic designs of any car

Optional 2.3 Litre Turbo Engine



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EPA estimated mpg: **18.**
Highway estimate 28 mpg.
For comparison to other cars. Your mileage may vary, depending on speed, weather and trip length. California mpg is lower. Actual highway mileage will probably be lower than estimate.

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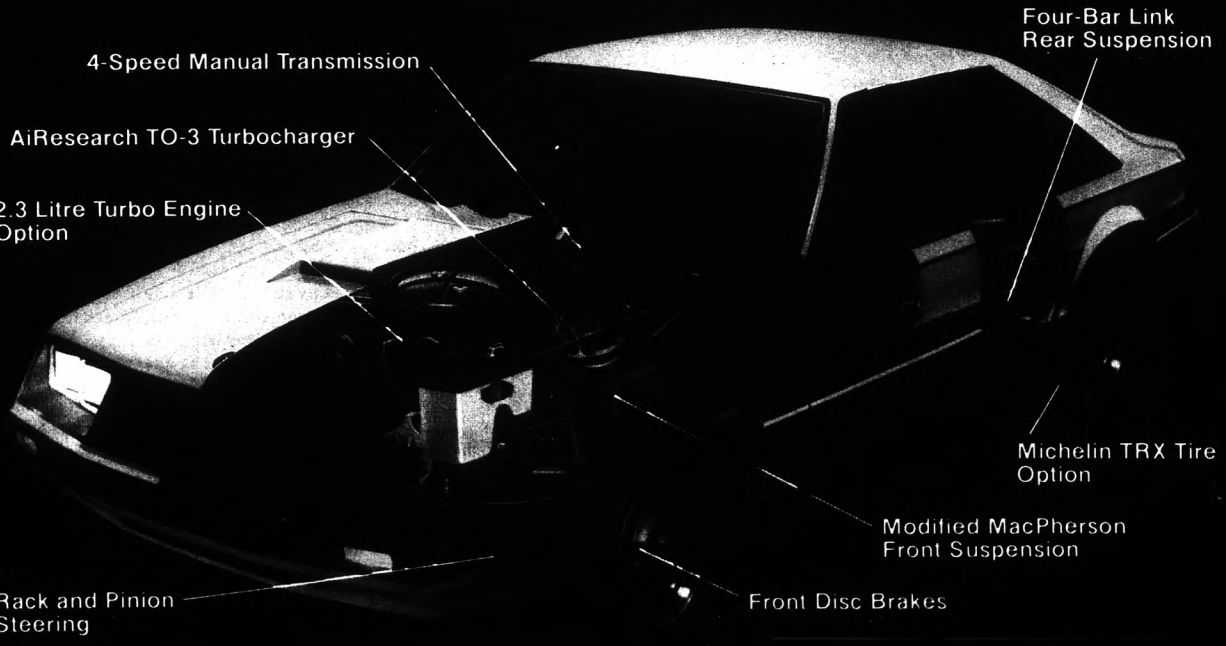

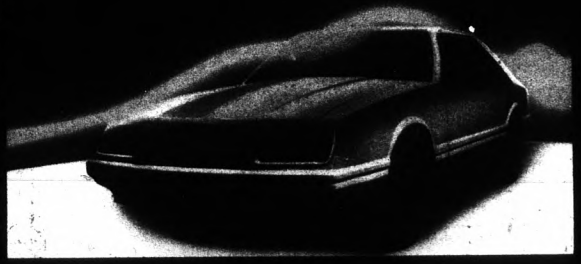

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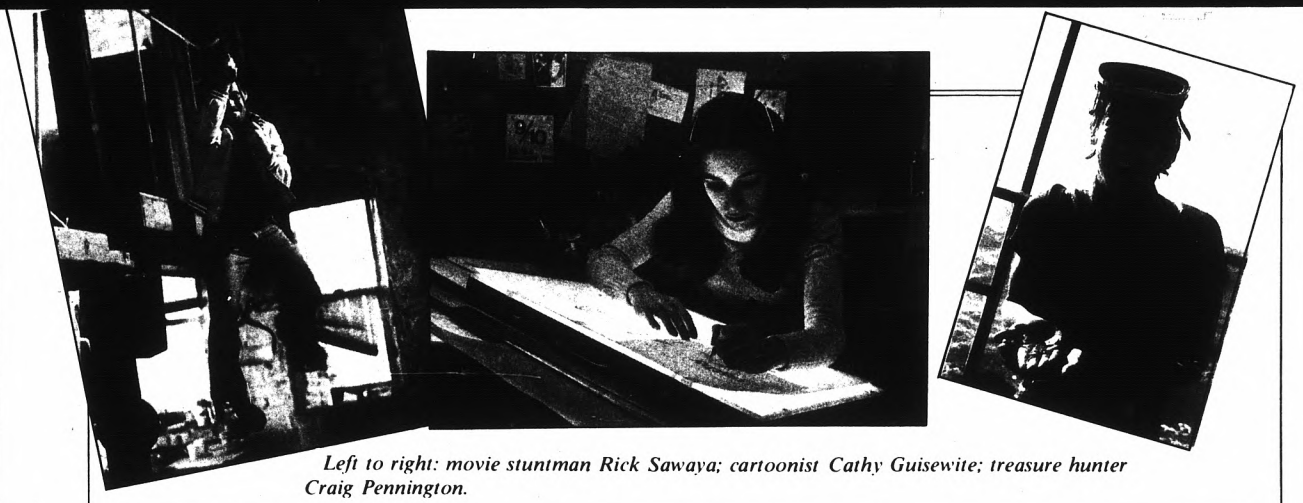

Left to right: movie stuntman Rick Sawaya; cartoonist Cathy Guisewite; treasure hunter Craig Pennington.

creative behavior. I try to establish a rapport with each animal. The idea is to teach them to perform *with* me, not *for* me."

Developing that cooperative method of instruction helped Bob overcome his initial apprehensions about the job.

"I was very intimidated at first. Killer whales have big mouths and big teeth. They have a bad reputation, and I felt very vulnerable in the water with them. But I soon learned they're not malicious at all."

Bob says he has no desire to quit or return to an office position. "I consider my job a rare privilege. I'm outside all day, and working with the whales really fascinates me. Few people in the world get an opportunity to work with such magnificent animals."

Cathy Guisewite, Cartoonist

Like many college students, Cathy Guisewite dreamed of a job that would offer independence, recognition and a chance to be creative. Three years after graduating with an English degree from the University of Michigan, she reached that goal—as the youngest nationally syndicated cartoonist in the country. Her daily strip, *Cathy*, runs in over 120 newspapers and is read by millions of people each day.

"I still freak out sometimes when I wake up in the morning and realize I'm a cartoonist," says Cathy, who entered the field in true Cinderella fashion two years ago. How did it happen?

"My mother had a lot to do with it," explains Cathy. "I was working for an advertising agency in Detroit as a writer, going through all the traumas of young adulthood. I used to send my mother stick-figure drawings of me in certain situations."

Cathy's mom thought the cartoons were good, and at her urging Cathy sent them to Universal Press, the syndicate that handles *Doonesbury* and *Ziggy*.

"Two days later they sent me a contract. Suddenly I was a cartoonist—and I could hardly draw!"

For a year Cathy kept her ad agency job—she'd risen to vice president—and tried to work on her new strip nights and weekends. "The pace got to be too much, so last year I quit the agency to work full time on the strip," she says.

Indeed, the cartoon's title is not coincidental. Much of what befalls Cathy-the-cartoon is taken from the real-life experiences of Cathy-the-cartoonist.

"The strip is about being young and female in the '70s, with the conflict between traditional roles and the new feminism," says Cathy, now 27. "A lot of what happens to 'Cathy' happened to me first.

The young cartoonist works out of her Southfield, Michigan, condominium, and spends about two hours drawing each strip. She tries to keep three weeks ahead on the daily strip. "There's a good deal of pressure, since the strip is solely my responsibility," Cathy says. "But I love doing it. Sometimes I miss working with other people, but this is quite a rewarding channel for self-expression. I want to keep it going as long as I can."

Craig Pennington, Treasure Hunter

Craig Pennington spends his days in scuba gear, scouring the ocean floor in search of gold, silver and precious artifacts. For the past year, he's worked as a treasure hunter in Key West, Florida. The outfit that employs him, Treasure Salvors, has pulled up over $25 million in booty in the past 15 years. Half of it has come from the wreck of a single Spanish galleon, the *Atocha*, which sank in a squall off the Keys in 1622. Its total payload: 47 tons of gold and silver worth over $600 million.

"We've found hundreds of coins and artifacts from the *Atocha*, and five 75-pound silver ingots," says Craig. "There are 896 more listed on the ship's manifest."

Craig, 23, graduated in 1977 with a B.S. in biology from Indiana University of Pennsylvania. He went to the Keys on vacation the following summer, planning to relax while deciding whether to tackle graduate school or look for a job.

"I just sort of stumbled on Treasure Salvors. They have two boats, and I met one of the captains," says Craig, who quickly contracted treasure fever. Although he had no scuba experience and had never even been on a boat, he was hired as a diver.

"I got my diver's certification in nine days," he adds. "Experience didn't really matter—they wanted people they could train. The fact that I had a degree got me the job."

Treasure Salvors, founded by noted treasure hunter Mel Fisher, employs about a dozen divers on its two boats. In 1975, company divers found the first evidence of the *Atocha*—12 cannons and two silver ingots. They've been bringing up treasure ever since.

Craig is now first mate of one of the boats, the *Swordfish*. He makes $100 a week plus room and board.

"It's just living expenses, but if we find the *Atocha*'s midsection . . . well, there's a lot of treasure down there," he says.

As first mate, Craig is in charge of his boat and the crew of eight divers. They comb the *Atocha* site, an area about 45 miles from Key West that's marked by buoys. Craig has found a lot of coins, and a few swords and daggers, but so far no more silver bars. Most of them were in the *Atocha*'s midsection, which Fisher's crews have yet to locate.

"We'll get it eventually," Craig says firmly. "We're always finding clues, and that keeps us going. It's a real rush to find something. I found the first coin of the season, and it was pure jubilation."

Craig plans to continue hunting treasure indefinitely. "This is a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity," he says. "I'm gaining so much knowledge working with Mel, just learning about the sea. You can't get an experience like this in the classroom—or from a conventional job."

Tim Smight is a 13-30 staff writer who had to be forcibly restrained from going after one of these jobs himself.

Your First Job

What To Look For, What To Expect

BY DON AKCHIN

An industrial relations specialist once compared entering the work world to being an immigrant in a new country. In both cases, you must cope with a new language, a new environment, and different customs, rules and mores. The challenge of a first job, then, is as much handling the culture shock as it is mastering the particular work task.

The more forays you make into the work world before graduation—through part-time jobs or internships—the easier the transition will be. Though there will still be surprises, nearly everyone who's new to working faces similar adjustment problems, as career experts and recent graduates can tell you.

Your First Job Means Starting Over.

No matter how brilliant your professors thought you were, your first job means starting over—from the first grade. "As a senior in college, you're at the top of the scale," says Becky Troth, a 1978 graduate who works as a research analyst for a small San Francisco firm that leases railroad cars. "I was an R.A., and sophomores came to me for advice. I felt old and wise. Now at work I'm back to being on the bottom. Everyone thinks I'm extremely young and extremely naive. In college, people told me I looked older. Now I have people telling me I look 16."

Some recent graduates react with the "I'm a genius" attitude. They know they're brilliant, and people who don't see that must be incredibly stupid. Consciously or unconsciously, many new graduates come across to others as elitist, smug, superior. These traits aren't becoming to beginners, and in the eyes of your co-workers, you are a beginner.

Another common reaction is the opposite, the "I'm an idiot" feeling. You thought you knew a good bit, but suddenly you're overwhelmed with new data, new ways of doing things, and you can't possibly make sense of it all. That's more the attitude your co-workers were expecting you to show—but only till you've had a chance to settle in and gain confidence.

Perspective is the key. If you're humble enough to recognize that you have a lot to learn, but self-assured enough to know you can learn it eventually, you can steer a middle path toward making your job a

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success. You can't possibly know everything the day you walk in. If you did, you'd be bored the second day. So admit it, and let the pieces gradually fall into place.

Suddenly, You're a Member of a Team.

You can't take too long to figure out what you're doing, however. People are depending on you and on the way you do your job. That makes it important that you master your work as soon as you can.

Being depended upon is not a typical part of the student experience. "As a student, if you screw up you're hurting no one but yourself," says Troth. "In a business situation, you're affecting everyone else by what you do." Until she started working, Troth didn't realize how much independence students have. Most can pursue their own interests without worrying about other people.

You are, in other words, a member of a team (the most junior member, remember), and the team's success depends in part upon you. That adds a weighty new responsibility, one that calls for more discipline than studentdom demands.

"If I woke up and didn't feel like going to class, I didn't," says Susan Archer, a personnel trainee with a major national retailer headquartered in New York City. "It's an adjustment just to go to a job every day. And I still find myself thinking, 'Well, I've got Christmas vacation coming.' But then I realize that I don't.

"I guess what I'm saying is, you're faced with a lot more responsibility at work than you ever were before, and you have to start taking things a lot more seriously. That in itself is an adjustment."

Performance Is the Only Measure of Success.

The first and foremost goal of any company is its own financial success. In college the fact that your term paper is in on time and reasonably good is important to you, perhaps, but makes not a whit of difference to the university. In the business world (and to a lesser extent in government and nonprofit agencies), your work affects the organization's survival. You can cost the company money if you do poor work that must be done again by someone else. You can bring money into the company or save it money

Options for the Underemployed

Your first job may be far less than the job you feel you deserve. Economists estimate that between one-fourth and one-third of all workers are underemployed—that is, working at jobs that do not use all the skills or training they have acquired. This problem is likely to continue, because each year the number of new college graduates exceeds the number of job openings for college degree-holders.

What can you do if you're in this situation? First, decide whether to keep pursuing the job of your choice or to lower your expectations. "Some people, somewhere along the line, ought to stop beating their heads against a wall and accept something less than they have been taught to fight for. They ought to bring their sights down a bit," says Chuck Sundberg, dean of UCLA's Placement and Career Planning Center. "But I wouldn't presume to advise anybody about that."

Psychologist Harry Levinson takes the view that *everyone* is underemployed. "All of us could do a lot more than we do on any given job. You have to accept that," he says. Levinson sees several alternatives if your only job opportunities are disappointing:

- **You can do the best you can at the job you can get, and earn a reputation at that work.**

Levinson's own consulting firm hired a college graduate as a typist. The new employee said she deserved a more challenging job. "Well, we don't have any challenging jobs for people who don't have doctorates," he told her. "We do have a typing job." If the employee does well at it, she may get to edit manuscripts and build a reputation that will earn her good references for later, more creative jobs.

- **You can keep looking for a more stimulating job.**

Les Szwajkowski, a journalism school graduate, applied to newspapers across the country without getting a nibble. After graduation he took a bartending job at a restaurant. But he didn't stop looking. One night a waiter told Les one of his customers was "looking for a writer." Les walked up to the customer's table and introduced himself. The next day he went in for a job interview and was promptly hired to write for an in-house magazine.

- **You can use free time on a nondemanding job creatively—to broaden your understanding of the business and find new work for yourself.**

A woman with a degree in criminal justice stumbled onto a job in the warehouse of a large shipping company. She discovered that she liked the people, the work and the money. She also discovered that there were no women in supervisory positions at the warehouse, and she signed on as a trainee. Three years later, at the age of 25, she supervises 40 people, makes a comfortable salary of $25,000, and doesn't worry about using her criminal justice degree.

What you should *not* do, if you feel underemployed, is let yourself get comfortable. The first reaction to underemployment, typically, is anger at not getting what you deserve; this is followed by a feeling of worthlessness, a sense that perhaps this job is the best you deserve or can expect. When that feeling strikes, look out. You are setting yourself up for chronic lethargy, which frequently deteriorates into terminal ennui. The longer you stay at a job that's "too small" for you, the harder it will be to leave. (And also, the harder it will be to explain to another employer why you stayed so long.)

On the other hand, a short stay in a nondemanding job might have positive benefits—particularly if you set a firm time limit on the length of your stay. Tom Elfin, a Macalester College graduate in economics, decided to reject two job offers related to his field and instead is temporarily advising customers about wines in a St. Paul, Minnesota, liquor store. He loves his work, and he has no doubts about whether he made the right decision.

"A lot of people take the first job offer that comes along in hopes that it will work out, instead of making sure the job will work out before they take it," says Elfin. "I wanted my first job to be something quite special." He rejected the two offers because "there didn't seem to be any room for creative involvement" or "any significant responsibility." So he is waiting, and continuing to look, and in the meantime having fun at his work. He considers the liquor store job the one *before* his first job. And he plans to be moving on to that first job, in the financial arena, within a few months. "I probably could be a lot more comfortable had I taken one of the other jobs I was offered," he says. "But I wouldn't really be serving my needs." ■

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In this environment, there can be only one measure of success—performance. "Once you're in the door, they don't care what your background is. Your performance is all that counts," says Gordon Tucker of his employer, Procter & Gamble. "They want to see results."

This means pressure. There's more pressure at Procter & Gamble than at many companies because it is company policy to dish out heavy responsibility right away. "You're thrown into the fire and expected to hold your own alongside some of the most brilliant marketing people in the country," says Tucker, whose first job, as a brand assistant, made him responsible for a budget of several million dollars. "There's an extreme amount of pressure and a lot of competition between peers. But it's not like a bitter rivalry. It's very performance-related."

Some students can earn top grades with a bare-minimum effort, and in school that's all it takes for an automatic annual promotion to the next grade. In the business world, promotions are neither so regular nor so automatic, and sliding by is not enough.

Office Politics Can't Be Ignored.

Even doing a good job may not be enough. Success often means both performing well and making sure the right people *know* about your performance. In other words, you have to use politics to your advantage.

Many discussions about office politics, or any politics, start from the assumption that politics is negative—at best, a necessary evil—and something that ought to be avoided if possible. That's an unrealistic view. Politics is simply dealing with people to get things done, and wherever there are people, there is politics. The job that's free of politics does not exist.

Says Chuck Sundberg, dean of the Placement and Career Planning Center at the University of California at Los Angeles, "Your supervisor has his own needs, wants, desires and aspirations, and those are going to affect the way he deals with you and the projects he's supervising. You've got to be aware of that. And if anybody suggests that's wrong, then they'll never adjust to life, because that's life, friend!"

Once you understand that office politics is a factor, you must deal with it constructively. "If you're going to move in an organization, you need to find what are the political pathways," says Dr. Harry Levinson, a clinical psychologist who heads the Levinson Institute. "You cannot assume that just by doing a good job, you're going to make it. You won't. People have to know who you are and what you can do.

> "Doing a good job may not be enough. Success often means both performing well and making sure the right people know about your performance."

"That doesn't mean you have to be manipulative," continues Levinson. "But it does mean you have to take the time to get acquainted with people in an organization. Find out what different people do, what different departments do, and let people find out what you do—your skills and competencies. If you ignore that, you may find yourself getting the short end of the stick—not because people are malicious, but because they don't know you."

There's A Lot Less Feedback.

Many recent graduates find it hard to get an idea of just how they're doing. Feedback tends to come less frequently in the business world than in college, and some new employees find this frustrating.

"You don't have grades, so you have no way to gauge how good they really think you are," says Troth. "You want something to latch onto, and there's nothing really tangible to say that you're doing all right, or that you should improve."

On most jobs, there is some formal evaluation of your performance after six months—or certainly within one year. But a lot of feedback is informal, and you must be attuned to it to pick it up. "You have to be sensitive to the cues you're getting in hallway conversations, such as comments about the paper this person did or the job that one did," says Sundberg. "Most evaluation is quite informal and appears to be off the cuff."

Troth says her supervisor seldom comments about good work, but gives *negative* feedback loudly and clearly. "I've had to adjust my expectations of what I expect to get back from him," she says. But she has also found that "if you do one thing well, you're given other things to do." That, too, is feedback. "It's exciting to know someone has enough faith in your abilities to keep handing you projects," she says.

Troth describes a lesson her first job has taught her: "You can't think you're worthless if you're not getting reinforcement from other people. You've really got to rely more on your own self-confidence."

You Have To Watch for Opportunities.

Self-confidence may be in short supply those first few weeks on the job, when you're trying to cope with all the adjustments this sudden dose of culture shock requires. Your immediate goal will be simple survival. But once you're on your feet, don't forget what you came for.

Your first job is more than a simple entry into the world of work. It has an important long-range effect: it starts your career in a direction. Ideally it will lay a solid foundation that your career can build on—and it will help you decide, early on, if the direction you're heading in is the right one.

But the job itself doesn't do these things for you. A great first job can offer you opportunities, but you have to act on them.

"You can't put yourself in the hands of the organization and say, 'Do something with me,'" says Levinson. "The organization can try, but it can't take responsibility for your life. You have to take your own initiative."

Here are some things you should gain from your first job:

- **Solid experience.** "What students ought to try to get most out of that first job is experience that is marketable for the next one—either in that organization or elsewhere," says Sundberg. The most useful experience comes out of jobs that offer real challenge and serious responsibilities.

Charles Guy Moore, executive director of the National Institute of Career Planning, suggests in his book *The Career Game* that you select a job you

can grow into, then plan to grow out of it. A job that you can easily handle from day one doesn't stretch your mind or test your mettle. And once you've mastered a difficult job and learned all it can teach you, it makes sense to move on to a greater challenge.

• **Varied exposure.** Within your career field there are many different kinds of job possibilities. Your first job can be an opportunity to explore many of the options or at least observe them at close range. For starters, this means finding out what other people in your company do, and what their work offers them.

People who are hired as trainees have a head start. Susan Archer's job as a personnel trainee began with three months spent touring different divisions within the personnel operation at her employer's New York headquarters. "We got to see what happened in each one, and we were doing little mini-projects." Then the trainees were assigned to divisions. "I asked for training and development, and they asked for me, and here I am," she says. "I like this division. I like what they do here." One of her assignments will be to design next year's program for trainees.

• **Flexibility.** The foundation of career knowledge you lay should be as broad as possible. The world changes rapidly, and today's glamorous occupation may be obsolescent tomorrow. You should get exposure to all the work experiences you can and try to keep your options open. In the direction you've set, there are any number of interesting side roads.

• **Visibility.** As Levinson noted in discussing office politics, you must not only do good work, but also have your good work noticed by those who count. In many cases, you can make yourself visible both to key people in your company and to people in your field outside your company. (One good way is to attend conventions or trade shows.)

• **Personal satisfaction.** This is what work ought to be all about. "That's the elusive goal—satisfaction with work," says Tucker of Procter & Gamble. "With me it means satisfaction with my own personal performance. I like doing a good job in anything I do. In many cases, you have to be able to derive satisfaction just from knowing you've done a good job, not from any praise you receive."

Whatever Happens, You Learn from It.

Despite all your efforts, you could find yourself in a company where you don't belong, in a career you're not really interested in after all, in a job that isn't suited to your talents. These things happen.

"No matter how thoroughly you research your own psyche and your own interests and the world of work," says Sundberg, "when you take a job you're going to plunge into something that remains fairly unknown. You might find yourself in the wrong company or the wrong field. You won't know that until you get your feet wet. Because of that, you might not do well.

"One might call that failing. I wouldn't call it failure. I would call it learning a lot." ■

Don Akchin, a survivor of First-Job Shock, is now a senior writer for 13-30 Corporation.

The Art of Matching A Company's Personality with Your Own

Companies have personalities just like people. You'll probably enjoy your first job more—and you'll probably be more successful at it—if your company's personality matches your own.

Dr. Harry Levinson of the Levinson Institute says that business firms have structures similar to those of families. The company personality is set by the example of its top executives, by the way it is organized and by the kinds of people it attracts.

How do you determine whether your personality fits the company's? Levinson says there are a number of signs to look for, both in the company and in yourself:

• **Handling affection.** Some companies shower praise on employees daily or weekly; some project the image of the strong, silent, never-completely-satisfied father. "Some of us need to have a lot of close personal relationships, other people tend to be loners, still other people need a lot of applause," says Levinson. "Some people need to please other people."

• **Handling aggression.** A government bureau may be a comfortable niche for a cautious person, but stifling to an aggressive risk-taker—who would be quite at home in certain companies that share his head-on style. "Some people do better vigorously attacking problems or undertaking projects by themselves," says Levinson. "Others don't want to take risks; they're more cautious. Some people bend over backwards trying not to be seen as aggressively hostile; they have difficulty taking charge. Some people need to compete and vanquish people."

• **Handling dependency.** "Some may do better in highly structured situations where someone tells them what to do. Other people can't lean on anyone else, they have to do it all themselves," says Levinson. "Some can work interdependently, on a team. If you need to depend on a highly structured organization, you might do fine in the Army but you'd have a hard time selling Fuller brushes door to door."

• **Ego ideal.** Levinson: "All of us have a picture in our own minds of how we would like to be. That's called the 'ego ideal'; it's what we're always striving toward. We need to know what things we do make us feel good about ourselves, give us a sense of moving toward our ego ideal; and what things make us feel less good about ourselves." Companies also have idealized images of themselves. A humanitarian may feel better about working for an organization that stresses the ideal of service over profit; a pragmatist might not.

Discovering the company's personality is a simple matter of on-the-scene observation and asking the right questions. "You can get a sense of a company just by walking in the front door," says Levinson. "You can tell by how people act toward you when you're being interviewed. You can look at the way the office is painted and decorated; whether it's congenial or uncomfortable; whether people are smiling or not; whether the place feels tense."

Talk to employees about what they do at work, what they like and don't like, and what the company likes and doesn't like them to do. Find out how long they've been there—and whether people generally stay or move on quickly. Read the bulletin boards. Listen to determine whether people are proud of the company or constantly complaining—and what they complain about.

After sifting through all this information about the company and matching it with what you know about yourself, you can decide whether you'll fit. Unlike the family you were born into, the company family gives you the choice of whether to join. ■

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Once you've earned a college degree, Ford Motor Credit Company thinks you've earned the opportunity to have credit too. That's why we developed a finance plan that gives special consideration to college graduates and seniors within four months of graduating.*

If you presently have a job or can supply proof of future employment, you may be eligible for financing on any new Ford or Lincoln-Mercury product. And this financing can be tailored to fit individual budgets—from delaying the first payment for up to three months, to a plan where your monthly payments start out small and gradually increase each year—even 48 month financing, if needed.**

If you don't have a job lined up just yet, keep Ford Credit in mind, because you could qualify for this special plan for up to one year after you graduate.

Ford Credit wants to give you the credit you deserve. Ask for us at any Ford or Lincoln-Mercury dealer.

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***For example, contract dated March 15, 1979; Cash Price $5,300.00; Total Down Payment $800.00; Amount Financed $4,500.00; FINANCE CHARGE $1,577.52; ANNUAL PERCENTAGE RATE 13.50%; Deferred Payment Price $6,877.52.*

Payment schedule: first payment due July 15, 1979; 45 payments consisting of: first 9 monthly payments of $109.31; next 9 monthly payments of $120.89; next 9 monthly payments of $133.70; next 9 monthly payments of $147.86; and 9 monthly payments of $163.52.

Ford Motor Credit Company

Career Forecast

BY GINA PERA

Tracking the Trends in Eight Major Fields

When a job market forecast hits the headlines, it tends to seem as black-and-white as the page it's printed on. New lawyers face a long, hard search, the news reports declare. A dozen applicants appear for every job in journalism—and computer science is the sure-fire ticket to secure employment. Meanwhile, teachers haven't got a chance.

In reality, the employment picture isn't quite that simple. Within almost every field, job growth and job crunches exist side by side. If you have a strong yen for a field that looks tight, the solution is not to abandon ship for a different career, but rather to locate the key growth area in that field and go for it. Sure, newspaper jobs are scarce—but well-trained technical writers are in high demand. And law jobs may open up for graduates who can handle new methods of legal practice. And so on.

On the other hand, if you're headed for a career that's currently booming, it's not yet time to relax. Find out which jobs in the field may not hold steady in the near future. Some computer jobs, for instance, may be wiped out by fast-approaching technical advances, while others will enjoy more growth than ever.

Of course, it's impossible to predict exactly what will happen, but teachers, journals and professional associations can often provide inside information about future trends. It pays to seek them out and keep yourself thoroughly posted. Moreover, it's a good idea to go beyond the headlines and find out what the official job forecasters have to say about specific jobs in your field. The federal Bureau of Labor Statistics produces a number of publications that can be helpful guides. Many are available in your campus placement center or library.

The following is an overview of the trends, growth areas and prospects that forecasters have observed in eight major career fields:

Communications

More Technical Writers Needed

The mind-boggling concept of black holes in space . . . ethical issues in genetic engineering . . . environmental causes of cancer. The sheer complexity of topics such as these has boosted the demand for skilled technical writers who can translate equations and lab results into readable prose for both the scientist and the public.

The federal government employs a large number of technical writers and editors in such areas as agriculture, health and space exploration. Especially in demand by the government are writers and editors to prepare manuals and training aids for military weapons and equipment.

The most promising future, however, lies with industry. Reports to stockholders, proposals for funds to conduct a project, instructions for a home microcomputer—the number of business publications is increasing, creating niches for qualified people who have writing ability combined with a scientific or technical background. Such writers may also prepare instructional material needed by sales representatives who sell machinery or scientific equipment. Meanwhile, popular magazines and trade journals need people who can make terms like photovoltaic, biomass conversion and microtechnology meaningful for the general public.

At the moment, there are no standard credentials for entering the field—but a strong technical or scientific background is encouraged, especially one in computer science, engineering, chemistry, and chemical engineering.

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Job Outlook

Here's a look at the hiring prospects and average starting salaries for 18 of the most popular college-level jobs:

The Ratings: **X** = Prospects Excellent, **G** = Prospects Good, **H** = May Have To Hunt Some, **P** = Prospects Poor

Actuary.
$9,300-$12,000 X
Majority work for insurance companies. Prospects excellent for those having strong math background and passing at least two actuarial exams before graduating.

Architect.
$8,400-$10,500 H
Most work for architectural firms, builders, real estate firms. Prospects best in South.

Bank Officer.
$10,000-$12,000 G
Opportunities in branches of large and small banks all over the country.

Civil Engineer.
$14,900-$15,300 G
Most work for federal, state and local government agencies or in the construction industry.

College/University Teacher.
$12,000-$16,000 P
One-third in universities; two-fifths in two-year colleges.

Dietician.
$11,300-$11,500 G
More than 50 percent work in hospitals, nursing homes and clinics.

Home Economist.
$9,300-$12,400 H
Competitive conditions in most areas of home economics, especially high school teaching positions. However, prospects in university teaching will be good.

Hotel/Restaurant Management.
$10,000-$12,000 G/H
As leisure-time expands, job openings will increase.

Industrial Engineer.
$14,500-$16,000 X
More widely distributed among industries than any other type of engineer; most work in manufacturing.

Source: Occupational Outlook Handbook

Health

A New Breed of Paraprofessionals

The trend toward better and lower-cost health care for everyone is expanding established medical careers and creating new ones.

New types of health paraprofessionals—nurse practitioners and physician's assistants—are being trained to provide an increasing amount of primary health care in the U.S. The purpose is not to replace doctors, but to increase their productivity by taking care of routine medical treatments and commonplace illnesses—the sore throats, cuts, bruises, sprains, rashes and itches that often make for inefficient use of a specialist's knowledge and expertise.

Both the nurse practitioner and the physician's assistant are educated in medical centers, but most programs last no longer than two years. The physician's assistant is limited to practicing under the supervision of a doctor. The nurse practitioner, on the other hand, must already be a registered nurse before entering the program and may work either as part of a medical team or in private practice, depending on state laws. For this reason, nurse practitioners often have an easier time getting jobs, especially in areas hard-pressed for doctors.

The Arts

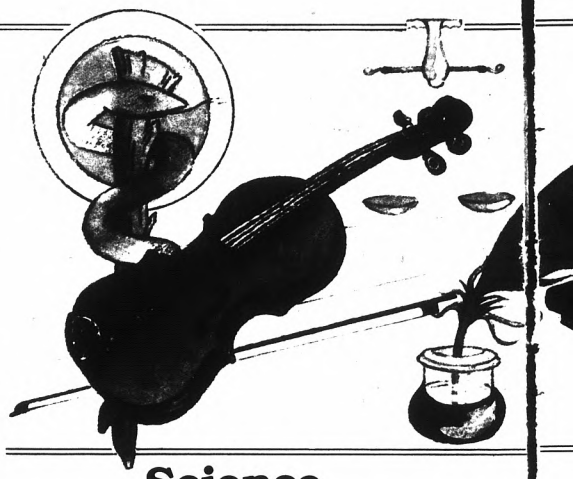
Managers Are Hot

As theater, dance and music companies spread from big-city concert halls to small-town auditoriums, more administrators are needed to manage the business end of the arts. Half of the nation's 200 arts councils have full-time directors with salaries ranging from $10,000 in small towns to $60,000 in the larger cities—plus lots of free tickets.

The arts manager has to be prepared for a variety of odd jobs, from negotiating contracts to arranging publicity to budgeting the costs of a nationwide tour. Yet the arts manager's most important role is often that of fund-raiser—shaping a well-planned program proposal as part of an application for government funds, or locating alternate sources such as local business donations or major grants made available by corporations.

A love of the arts, sound business sense, and courses in statistics, accounting, marketing and labor-management relations are good qualifications; larger museums and companies, however, often want business administration or law graduates.

Several schools, including UCLA and the University of Wisconsin at Madison, offer programs in arts management similar in structure and course content to the master's degree in business administration. UCLA's program is probably the largest in the country, although almost 30 colleges now train arts executives. Most curriculums even include an internship with an arts organization over the summer or during a semester.



Science

New Specialties Replace Old Computer Jobs

From the mom-and-pop grocery to the doctor's office, lower-priced computers are appealing to businesses of every kind. As a result, the market for computer-related jobs is experiencing both rapid growth and change.

New products and services geared specifically to the problems of smaller firms require more programmers, designers and analysts, plus many new computer specialists. For instance, the "network specialist," an engineer-scientist, designs and operates a collection of small computers that can function independently or be hooked up as one big unit to take on tougher jobs.

Another growing specialty is computer security. As more information, much of it confidential, is filed in computers, guarding the stored data becomes crucial. The threat may be most pressing in the business world, where white-collar crime has gone electronic. The security specialist is a computer expert with a sharp, analytical eye and a good background in business techniques. For now, these specialists work mainly for government agencies and universities. But the greatest demand for security specialists is expected in the business world, especially as automatic banking machines become more widespread.

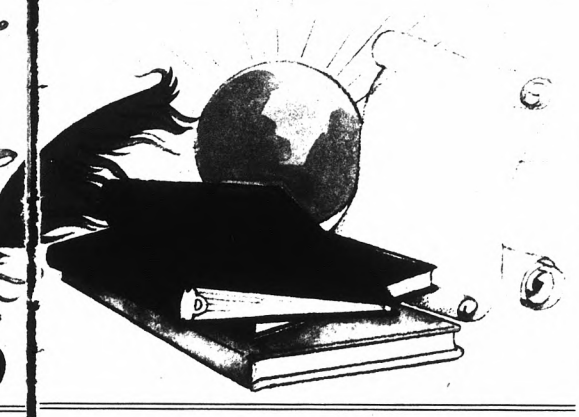
Meanwhile, the demand for computer programmers may actually decline as technical innovations allow more consumers to program and operate their own machines.

Social Services

New Market for Lawyers

Relief may be at hand for the current bumper crop of law school graduates. Law school admissions have tripled since 1963, and this year more than 30,000 law grads will compete for only 21,000 jobs. But two big changes in the legal field are likely to increase demand for lawyers.

No-frills law offices and prepaid group legal plans are allowing lawyers to reach a largely untapped market—the middle-income client.



These two innovations permit law firms to cut their own costs and offer services at moderate rates. And since the Supreme Court lifted the ban on advertising by lawyers, the news of lower-cost legal services is reaching a broader audience.

Hundreds of storefront firms, usually called "legal clinics," are now specializing in routine legal services offered at cut-rate prices. At one Cleveland storefront firm, for example, the fee for a no-fault divorce is $200. At conventional firms in the area, the same service runs $400 to $750. The lower-priced firms are receiving enthusiastic response all over the country.

Prepaid legal plans are also drawing on a greater pool of clients. Right now, more than two million American families, largely blue-collar or middle-income people, benefit from prepaid legal programs which operate much like medical group insurance plans. In some states, the programs are fast becoming a major industry—creating more jobs for new lawyers.

Engineering

No Shortage of Energy Jobs

Engineers in energy-related fields can expect plentiful job offers both now and in the foreseeable future. In fact, the search for new and more efficient forms of energy is causing oil companies to boost their starting salaries for new petroleum engineers to $1,645 a month, the highest pay for any specialty.

The U.S. Department of Energy is spending more than $273 million a year to develop potential sources of energy that can supplement diminishing supplies. The solar industry, now in its infancy, is also expected to boom, depending on support from government and industry. Although statistics aren't available, the industry is growing currently at the rate of about 500 percent a year. In the words of one solar spokesman, a solar engineering degree is currently a license to starve—but forecasters expect that situation to change dramatically in the coming years.

Many colleges and universities are preparing for the expected need by offering courses in solar engineering, and at least a dozen offer a four-year degree program in this specialized area.

Education

Teaching Older Students

While the number of younger students is leveling off in this country, the enrollment of older students has skyrocketed—more than doubling since 1970. And by 1980, these senior scholars are expected to account for 40 percent of the campus population. That's why the best opportunities in the overcrowded teacher's market will be in areas of higher education that serve this older student group.

Many of the older collegians will be seeking occupational development, so demand will be high for those courses closely tied to the working world—federal tax trends, everyday law, business English, estate planning and real estate. Other students will be looking for cultural and intellectual enrichment with courses ranging from European cuisine to philosophy to bluegrass banjo—as well as traditional studies in philosophy, psychology, history, economics and science. That's why more teachers will be needed in all of these areas, especially at the community college level.

In addition to these two developments, prospective teachers shouldn't overlook other subject areas where there might be spotty shortages—industrial arts, vocational skills, mathematics and sciences—and should check out some geographic areas, especially the Spanish-speaking sections of the U.S., where bilingual teachers are in short supply.

Business

Personnel Jobs Gain Ground

Once upon a time, the personnel department was the graveyard of the business world. Workers were expected to process application forms and cherish few hopes for advancement. No longer. The rapid increase in job discrimination suits, pension laws, federal regulations, and labor disputes has made the personnel worker's job more demanding and more important to the company than ever before.

Big corporations often have a sizable staff of personnel specialists who handle recruiting, employee counseling, psychological testing, wage and salary administration, training, affirmative action, fringe benefits, and compliance with government regulations. Training in business or personnel administration can be good preparation for entry-level jobs—but the personnel field is still open to ambitious graduates with liberal arts degrees.

Advancement often requires more education, however. Highly paid negotiators who handle collective bargaining contracts often hold either a law degree or a master's in industrial relations.

One thing seems clear, though: the personnel department is no longer a corporate backwater. In fact, some companies have decorated their top personnel staffer with the lofty title of Vice President for Human Resources. ■

Gina Pera is an editorial assistant for 13-30 Corporation.

Journalist.
$8,000-$10,000 P
Newspapers, magazines, book publishers, radio and TV stations, and some private companies hire journalists. Competition is especially stiff for newspaper reporters.

Marketing Researcher.
$11,000-$15,000 X
Manufacturing companies, advertising agencies and independent research organizations have largest number of marketing researchers.

Medical Technologist.
$10,400-$10,800 G
Most work in hospital labs; others hired by independent labs, clinics, public health agencies.

Rehabilitation Counselor.
$10,400-$14,000 G
Majority work in state and local rehabilitation agencies.

Securities Sales Worker.
$7,800-$10,200* G
Most jobs in large cities. Opportunities best for those willing to learn all aspects of the securities business. *Salary is during training only. After training commissions can reach $25,000 or higher—depending on ability and luck.

Social Worker.
$9,500-$12,000 G/H
Opportunities good for those with advanced degrees; increasing competition for bachelor's-degree holders. Due to budget cuts in many cities, job prospects may be better in small towns and rural areas.

Systems Analyst.
$12,800-$13,200 X
Majority work for manufacturing firms, banks, insurance companies, and data processing service organizations in urban areas of the Midwest and Northeast.

Urban Planner.
$11,000-$14,000 G
Many employed by city, county or regional planning agencies. State and federal departments dealing with housing, transportation, and environmental protection employ a growing number.

Wholesale Trade Sales Worker.
$9,500-$12,000 G
Wholesale houses usually found in cities, but sales workers assigned territories may be located in any section of the country. ■

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TRACTION OF
FRONT WHEEL DRIVE

QUICK
ACCELERATION

EXCELLENT
FUEL ECONOMY

BUILT IN GERMANY

RACK AND PINION STEERING

WIDE HATCHBACK DESIGN

FIESTA. WUNDERCAR!

Imported From Germany.
Ford Fiesta is Europe's most successful new car in history. (Based on new car nameplate sales in the first 16 months.) It's an import buyer's dream. A car that's at home on the San Diego Freeway as well as on the high-speed autobahn. Fiesta—Wundercar.

Excellent Performance.
Performance is what Ford Fiesta is all about. With front wheel drive and Michelin steel-belted radials to help take you up hills, through mud and over ice and snow.

Rack and pinion steering for direct response. And acceleration that will absolutely move you. In Ford tests, 1978 Fiestas accelerated from 0 to 50 MPH in an average of about 9 seconds. And their front disc brakes brought them from 50 to 0 MPH in an average of 3.3 seconds.

Excellent Fuel Economy.
Fiesta gives you excellent fuel economy. EPA estimated mpg: 28. Hwy. estimate: 39 mpg. Compare this to other cars. Mileage may differ depending on speed, weather and trip length. Calif. mpg is lower. Actual hwy. mileage will probably be lower than estimate.

At Over 5,000 Ford Dealers.
Fiesta is sold and serviced at over 5,000 Ford Dealers and backed by Ford Motor Company, Dearborn, Mich. Test-drive a Fiesta and see why we call it Wundercar.

FORD FIESTA

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